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JUDGMENT RESERVED ON CCOC INJUNCTION CASE

Judgment was reserved yesterday by Mr. Justice T. J. Gould (Puisne Judge), on the application by certain members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for an interlocutory injunction to restrain the Chinese Chamber of Commerce from electing members of the Committee and Supervisory Committee in contravention of the provisions of Article 32 of the Articles of Association and to restrain any persons so elected as members of such Committee and Supervisory Committee from acting in such capacity.

Alternatively, the plaintiffs claimed a declaration that defendants should not have postponed consideration of applications from proposed new members until after the elections for the new Committee.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida K.C. for defendants said the Articles of the Chamber were drafted in Chinese by a Committee appointed for the purpose. The rendering of the Chinese version into English was arranged through Messrs. Lo and Lo and that was the only connection which the latter had with the articles. The only reason why the meeting was held in May and not in April was the mistake in time required for notice of the meeting. There was no question of bad faith or any sinister motive. If the meeting had been held in April with three weeks' notice, the plaintiffs would not be in court. The meeting would have been held in exactly the same conditions, that is, without the admission of the 3,000 candidates as membership insofar as the complaint was concerned.

Mr. d'Almeida asked the Court to decide for itself whether it was a declaration such as sought by the plaintiffs would serve any useful purpose. In declaratory judgments, the Court exercised its discretion with great caution and would not make a declaration without any useful purpose. It would not grant a declaration when it was merely asked for without substantial relief and the same principles would apply in connection with an injunction. The Court would not grant an injunction unless it was just as convenient.

No Time

There was no question of bad faith. There was no reason why a meeting to elect officers should be declared invalid and that any persons appointed by that meeting should be enjoined from acting merely because the Committee had refused to do certain things before sending out notices for the purposes of holding the meeting. This argument was a complete non-sequitur.

In their discretion, the Committee had decided that the 3,000 applications could not be examined before the new Committee was elected. There was no time to scan the applications without holding up the annual meeting and that it would be detrimental to the real interests of the Chamber.

The legal right of 3,000 prospective members of the company to have themselves admitted as members before any meeting of the Company was held at all was queried by Mr. d'Almeida. There was no question of the meeting having been called for any particular purpose and postponed without the power to postpone. The Articles of the Chamber also enjoined that the Standing Committee should do certain things at certain times, but there was still no such Committee. The argument that the meeting was held in order to prevent possible members from voting was too far-fetched.

Referring to the affidavits of Tung Chung-wai and Lui Yam-shuen regarding the meeting of the Executive Committee held on April 19, when it was decided that fresh notices of the meeting should be sent, Mr. d'Almeida said that then gave no vote against the holding of the meeting on May 19, he should be stopped now from objecting to the annual meeting being held on that date. By reason of one of the complainants' acquiescence in the meeting being held on May 19, he and the rest of his co-complainants were estopped from objecting now.

There was no real relief asked for insofar as the real complaint of the plaintiffs was concerned. If the Court made the declaration

and granted the injunction, which, he submitted, the Court was not entitled to do, the position would be that the present Committee might remain in office until, at some time, a new election of officers took place.

Might Resign

If they did not remain in office and no one else was elected, there would be no one to manage the affairs of the Chamber. If they continued to refuse to consider the application, that is, assuming they acted with the greatest of bad faith, the third possibility was that they might resign en bloc and if this course were adopted, there must be new officers elected somehow to take their places. This election of new officers in these circumstances would be carried out by the same members of the Chamber without any possibility of any of the 3,000 applicants being elected first. If the present Committee resigned there would be no one to consider the applications and the Court could not compel any of them to consider the applications at any date.

The remedy lay with the Chamber itself and it all came back to the question of internal management. The business of election to the Supervisory Committee and Committee of the Chamber was going on at present. When the officers were elected the present Committee automatically ceased to function. If the Court made a declaration in the terms of the application, the company would be without any officers at all. The present Committee would be defunct and the new Committee would be defunct from acting and there would be no one to manage the Chamber.

In reply, Mr. H.G. Sheldon K.C. said that the test was whether the company should be the plaintiff or whether the individual had the right to sue and whether the company could cure the defect by a simple majority. There was no authority which upheld a breach of the Articles which, of course, could not be cured by a majority vote. All the cases cited by the plaintiff concerned companies and organizations formed for gain and, therefore, naturally any complaint by any member of the company involved some pecuniary loss or damage.

No Repugnance

The Chamber was not a trading company and there was not a single case in the authorities where there had been a clear contravention of the Articles, as there had been in the present case, and that contravention had been upheld.

There was no repugnance suggested. The simple meaning of Article 11 was that every two years there must be a general meeting held before the end of the year.

The whole question boiled down to whether the Articles had been broken. If they had been broken, then the breach must be restrained by the Court. The whole matter was one which could be remedied by the calling of a meeting and the passing of a resolution to amend the defect in the Articles.

Meanwhile voting for the Chamber's new General Committee proceeded according to the schedule. The first batch of votes out of 2,156 voting papers sent out, was collected yesterday, and the remainder will be collected today and Monday. The count will be made by the supervisors on Tuesday when the result is expected to be announced.

The first batch of voting papers sent out is less than half the membership of the Chamber. A large number of members is understood to have refrained from voting.

Mrs. A.J. Reed's Funeral

A large gathering attended the funeral of Mrs. Rita da Silva Reed aged 78, widow of late A.J. Reed at the Catholic Cemetery, last evening. Rev. Fr. Calzini officiated.

Mrs. Reed lost four of her sons, Edgar, Arthur, Stephen and Francis during the occupation. They were members of the H.K.V.D.C. and were killed in action.

The chief mourners were her sons, Bobby, Willie and Reggie; her daughters-in-law, Belle Marie and Vera, her grand-daughters, Mary, Rita and Angela, her brothers A.M. & F.M. da Silva, and her sister-in-law, Miss M.A. Bond.

Among those who attended the funeral were: Dr. & Mrs. Olinio de Souza; Dr. & Mrs. Yee; Mr. & Mrs. A.F. Luz; Miss A.E. Langston; the local staff of Gibb Livingstone; Mrs. Vance; Mr. & Mrs. H.M. Xavier; Mr. & Mrs. Young and Messrs. A.V. Gosano; C. Rosa Pereira; D.F. Lopes; J. C. A. Vitor; C.A. Goldenberg; J.M. Conceicao; G. Santos; A.F. Noronha; and J.H. Xavier.

Wreaths were sent by: Staff of the Hong Kong Social Welfare Council; Local staff of Gibb Livingstone; Fred and Marie; Ellen and Marjorie; Dr. and Mrs. Olinio de Souza; Audrey Flinn; Mary and Willie; Reggie, Bella, Marie and Vera; Alda and Gerry; J.M. da Conceicao; C.F. Andrews and Mrs. Vance; Mr. & Mrs. Young; Mr. & Mrs. H.M. Xavier; Mrs. M.L. Nochi; E.J. da Luz; Isabella Barnes; L.H. Ho; Ah San; Ah Si and Ah Lin; and Deniz da Luz.

Correspondence

Patriotic Servants

Sir,—With regard to the recent announcement by the Government about the occupation period pay to non-interested government servants, a great majority of patriotic government servants feel unhappy. Putting away the question of racial discrimination that the European government servants got 44 months and the Asiatic government servants 22 months, it leaves much to be desired. Let us point out this unfair treatment. To our recollection, relief officers were set up in Kulong and Kwellin in Free China and Macao after the occupation of the Colony, which Mr. P.C.M. Sedgewick was the head of the Department. Verbal information and broadcast were means to encourage and induce the government servants to leave the enemy-occupied Colony. So they all gave up their flats, including some bulky belongings and furniture and raised their own travelling expenses to return to the Allied territory. When the patriotic government servants arrived in Free China, they were given 10 months pay and later monthly ad hoc allowances. In Macao, they were granted monthly maintenance fund according to the number of heads of the family. During the wartime, we were given to understand that all sums were to be treated as relief sums from the British Government, and in some cases we had to wait for a long time for the relief money outside the relief offices as beggars in the streets. As a result of the recent announcement, we found that 9 out of 10 who went to China and Macao drew more than 22 months' pay. If we were not under the impression that the money was purely a relief money which would not be deducted in future, we certainly would not be advised or persuaded by the high Embassy officials to draw any sums. We doubt that the wartime policy

of relieving government servants was a false and cheating gesture and has now proved to be quite unreliable and the present action is absolutely against the original principle mentioned in Free China.

On the other hand, those disloyal government servants or collaborators who stayed and worked for the Japanese for the whole occupation period, will get benefit. They received pay from the Japanese Government and they also receive accumulated pay from the British Government. Furthermore, they can occupy their pre-war flats and enjoy the pre-war cheap rentals, not to mention that they can keep their furniture etc. We returned to resume duties after the liberation with a very few luggage items of them were lost in the war-torn areas in China due to frequent evacuations. We have now to pay exorbitant key money to reoccupy a flat and suffer very high rentals. Instead of giving these patriotic government servants who left the enemy-occupied areas and worked for the Allies during the wartime a reward, the government give them disappointment. It is quite ridiculous to mention that the Hong Kong Government in Free China deducted a certain number of months pay from the 10 months' pay from those who arrived in China and reported by the B.A.A.G. that they had worked for the enemy before their departure; they all receive 22 months pay now!

It is very obvious that the government's action is simply to deduct all the money from the patriotic government servants in order to make up the 22 months pay for the collaborators. Frankly speaking, it is a punishment and disappointment to those who went to China and Macao and on the contrary, an award to those who stayed and worked for the Japs.

It is now hoped unanimously that the government will either reconsider the whole question with a view to decreasing the total deduction so that those who drew money in Free China or Macao may get some balance instead of having a debt to the Government or to deduct some pay from those who worked for the enemy in Hong Kong. We can foretell that in case of a third war, all government servants will become enemies of the Government for the sake of earning the accumulated generous awards from the Government.

We hope that all those who returned to China or Macao may join us and take action to make a protest and appeal to the Government for reconsideration of this unreasonable and unfair treatment. It is too mean that government will deduct relief money from their loyal servants' pay. If relief money is going to be treated as a debt, then no one will approach the Tung Wah Hospital or other charitable institutions for financial help.

A.W.P.

At its next meeting on Tuesday, the Rotary Club of Hong Kong will be addressed by Rotarian Chu Cheng-sing on "The Stamp Design and the Mirror of History". The meeting will take place in the Roof Garden of the Hong Kong Hotel at 12.30 p.m.

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LEARNER-DRIVERS MUST USE "L" PLATES

The necessity of learner-drivers being accompanied by licenced drivers and of carrying "L" plates on their vehicles was again emphasised by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday.

In imposing a fine of \$100 each on Leung Kiu-fai and Chan Fook-sing, the Magistrate said that learner-drivers have to be made to realise the danger, not only to themselves but to other users of the road, of driving a vehicle unaccompanied by an experienced driver.

Leung, manager of a factory at 150-162 Castle Peak Road, admitted having driven a private car in Nathan Road without the "L" plates and without a licenced driver on board.

Chan Fook-sing of 72 Pale Tai Street, ground floor, pleaded guilty to similar offences in Argyle Street.

Another learner-driver, Pang Fan of 18 Apliu Street (ground floor), was cautioned when he admitted the summons of carrying a passenger while driving a private car in Suffolk Road.

Four licenced drivers of lorries and motor-cars were cautioned when they admitted to having driven motor-cycles without a valid licence. They were advised by Mr. Latimer to have their licences endorsed before they ride a motor-cycle again.

All the offences were committed in the vicinity of Taiipo Road and Castle Peak Road.

Traffic Sub-Inspector Donald Brown prosecuted in all cases.

European Brothel Patrons

Which Inspector T. Collins and Det. 203 raided 324 Battery Street, second floor, at 1.40 a.m. yesterday, they found Poon Sit, 34-year-old widow, five European males and six Chinese prostitutes on the premises which comprised the front verandah, four cubicles, and a cockpit under the staircase. The girls told the Police that they paid \$1 each to the woman as commission.

Admitting the charge of keeping a brothel, Poon was fined \$250 (or six weeks' imprisonment) when she appeared before Mr. W. H. Latimer later in the morning.

On Inspector J. Orem applying for a recommendation for a fortnight's detention, the Magistrate said that he would leave the matter to the Police.

FEAF COMMANDER BACK TO TOKYO

Washington, June 3. Lt.-Gen. Enji Whitehead, commander of the United States Far Eastern Air Force, is scheduled to leave on Monday for his Tokyo headquarters after a fortnight's discussions with top air officials here.

General Whitehead told the United Press his visit for "routine conference" with officials concerning air operations in the Far East. It was understood from other sources that General Whitehead also discussed plans for possible expansion of the Far Eastern Air Force, as well as certain technical developments being applied in that theatre.

PAKENHAM LEAVES

London, June 3. Lord Pakenham, former British Minister in charge of Germany, will fly to Germany tomorrow on a farewell visit, the Foreign Office announced today. He will leave for Hanover and will be accompanied by his Secretary, C. M. Anderson. Associated Press.

Personalia

Cecil Hunter, president and general manager of Northwest Airlines, who visited the Far East last year, has been named to an important committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

His appointment to Transportation and Communication Committee of the Chamber was announced by Earl G. Shreve of Washington, D.C., president of the group. Hunter will serve on the committee for one year.

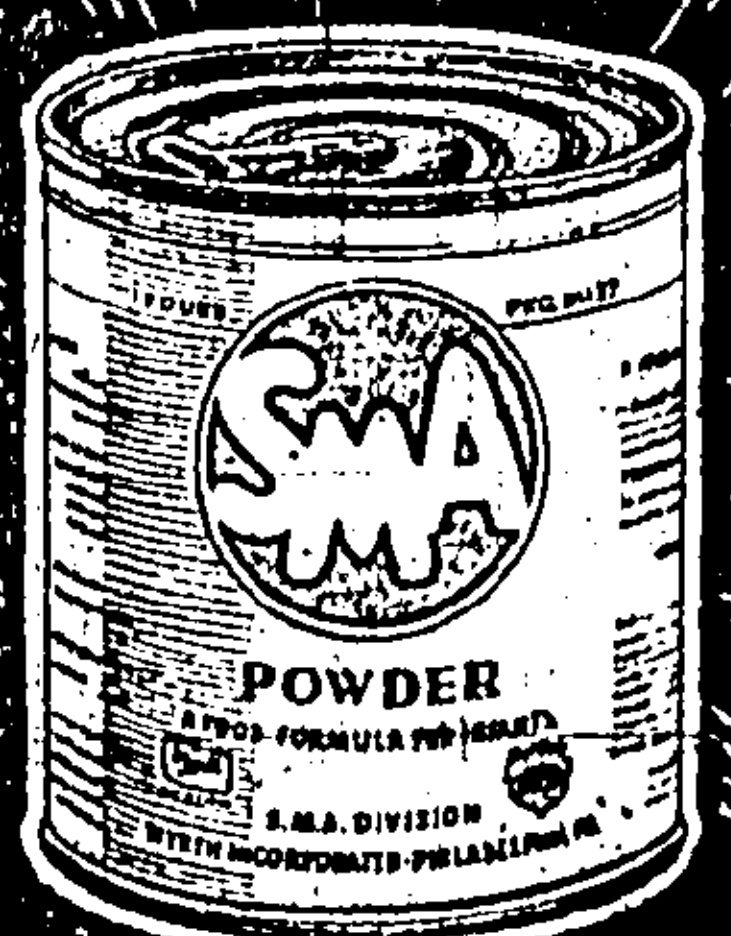
Dr. T.V. Soong, Governor of Kwangtung, and Mrs. Soong are expected to arrive in the Colony today from Canton on a two-day "private visit," Chinese quarters said yesterday.



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Reminders

Today

United Services Recreation Club Dance.
Kowloon Cricket Club Dance, 9 p.m.
Inter-Members Night, Victoria Recreation Club, 9.30 p.m.

Coming Events

TOMORROW
Cocktail Party, Diocesan School Old Boys Association, at Chinese Club, Bank of Canton Bldg., 4.30-6.30 p.m.
Classical Recorded Concert, Joe H Club, Taihot House, 50, Macdonnell Road, 8.30 p.m.
Talk by Mr. L. Starbuck, at European Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m.

Airman Cautioned For Speeding

AGI-W. J. Skinings, M.T. Station, R.A.F., Kai Tak, was cautioned yesterday by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday on the summons of speeding in Nathan Road, and passing a vehicle on the left side, on April 20.

Defendant was described by an Officer as "the personal driver of the Officer-in-Charge and must therefore, be a very careful driver." He was stated to have been in the Services since 1945 and possessed a clean driving record and a good character.

Traffic Sub-Inspector Donald Brown said that defendant's jeep was followed down Waterloo Road. When it entered Nathan Road, it controlled area it was doing 30 m.p.h. and accelerated to 34 m.p.h. up to the junction of Gascoigne Road when it was obstructed by a cyclist and slowed down.

Col. E. M. Shears, R.A.C., was cautioned by the same Magistrate for driving a military lorry in Waterloo Road, at between five and eight miles above the limit of 20 m.p.h.

KAI TAK — "ONE OF LARGEST AIRPORTS —AND THE WORST"

Interesting sidelights on airline operations in Hong Kong were given by Mr. F. W. Kendall, General Manager of P.A.L., in a talk before Kowloon Rotary yesterday.

Kai Tak, one of the largest international airports in the world, and admittedly the worst, handled last month 1,334 civilian plane arrivals and take-offs, on an average of 44 planes a day. In addition there were RAF planes, the number of which was not small.

Accident Free

It was remarkable that despite Kai Tak's geographical disadvantage and difficulty of approach, not a single accident to passenger-carrying planes has occurred since it started operation in 1932.

Mr. Kendall attributed this clean record to the able and efficient administration of the airport and the extra precaution exercised by pilots forwarned of its dangerous approach.

It was not an infrequent occurrence for eight to 10 planes to circle over Kai Tak for anything from half an hour to an hour, waiting for their turn to land.

When weather conditions were bad, planes arriving here and finding it impossible to land would fly over Hong Kong and fly on to the next stop.

For an international airport of Kai Tak's importance, with the volume of traffic it had to handle, the Hong Kong Government was admittedly behind the times in keeping abreast of developments, said Mr. Kendall.

The speaker drew attention to the complaint of congestion at the airport terminal building where the airlines had great difficulty in sorting out their own passengers.

The Customs and Immigration authorities, however, did their job well and efficiently.

The airlines had often been blamed for delays and other inconveniences caused to passengers, but it was seldom realised that passengers themselves contributed largely to hold-ups.

Red Tape

Cases frequently cropped up where passengers were found to carry contraband or unmanifested cargo in luggage, and bearing in mind the great pressure in operation of so many planes daily it could easily be imagined what delays and resultant delays meant to general schedule.

The airlines had a massive amount of formalities and documents to carry through, and Mr. Kendall instanced one occasion when on a flight to San Francisco 60 copies of a certain document had to be prepared.

The International Air Transport Association, an international body of airline operators with a present membership of 70, including BOAC and Air France, were endeavouring to secure a simplification of air travel formalities, and it was expected that through their efforts lower passage rates and greater comfort in air travel would be achieved.

The speaker was thanked by Club President Mr. F. C. Clemo, Rotarian A. W. Ingram from Hong Kong, and Messrs. W. J. Moore, Donald Malcolm and A. Ramondt (guests) were welcomed by the President.

Victor Gutierrez Buried

Before a large gathering of relatives and friends the late Victor Antonio Gutierrez, 24-year-old son of Mr. J. A. Gutierrez, was solemnly laid to rest at the Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, yesterday.

Rev. Father Calzini officiated at the Chapel and graveside. Among the attending were the chief mourners, Mr. J. A. Gutierrez and E. A. Gutierrez, brother of deceased, Mrs. C. A. Verlysen and family, Mrs. M. Remedios, Mr. A. A. Castillo, Mr. Sammy Marcar, Mr. Francis Marcar, Mr. Alex Gutierrez, Flora Gutierrez, Charlie Gutierrez and Willie Gutierrez, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Abraham.

Donors of wreaths included Mrs. Verlysen and family, Mr. F. W. Rea, Mr. Joseph Ho, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Mr. Albert M. Tye, Mr. G. S. Edwards, Mr. W. C. Low, Mr. A. A. Castillo, Mr. F. Hoffman and Mr. H. Hoffman.

Training College Admission

Applications for admission in September to the Northcote Training College for Teachers will be accepted on the recognised forms which can be obtained from the Education Department, Windsor House (3rd Floor) or from the Principal, Northcote Training College.

Candidates for the English side are required to have a knowledge of English of Matriculation standard, and those holding Matriculation Certificates will be exempted from Part II of the Entrance Examination.

Candidates for the Vernacular side are required to show that they have completed the Senior Middle Course. The Entrance Examination will consist of—Part I Intelligence Test, Part II English or Chinese (for vernacular candidates only), Mathematics, General Science, History, Geography, Part III Personal Interview, Part IV Medical Examination.

Application forms must reach the Principal, Northcote Training College, Bonham Road, not later than July 12.

Opium Hidden In Baskets

Intensified search of passengers arriving at the C.K.R. Station by train from Canton, by Revenue Officers under RO Paulie, on Thursday led to the discovery of approximately 255 tins of raw opium hidden in baskets of "li chees", carried by Wong Yiu-fat, 25-year-old spinster, and Wong Yiu-tat, 35-year-old unemployed.

Charged before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday with possession of about 130 tins of raw opium, he was fined \$10,000 or six months' hard labour, while the man was sentenced to three months' hard labour when he admitted possession of about 125 tins.

Revenue Officer D. H. Knox agreed with the Magistrate that both were obviously carriers. The girl, he said, told him that she was carrying the drug down to him to a man who would meet her at the Station.

She arrived at 7.30 p.m., and Wong Yiu-tat at 9.30 p.m.

Claims Confession Forced Out Of Him

"I've had experience," said the mother of a 17-year-old "boy" of Wah Yan College, who was brought to Central Magistracy yesterday on two charges of larceny, supporting her son's allegation that he had been assaulted into making a confession.

Lo Kwok, employed by the school as a "boy", was charged with stealing \$50 from Cheung Chok-tung and \$20.50 from Cheung Yun-sung. Defendant pleaded guilty.

Inspector H. Moran, Court prosecutor, said that Lo was in a position of trust.

Detectives were sent to the school following reports of thefts. Lo admitted responsibility. As the other complainants concerned were reluctant to testify against defendant, Inspector Moran requested that defendant be dealt with on the present charges only.

At this stage a young woman in the gallery shouted: "What evidence have they got, Ah Bee?" Following several warn-

Brothel Ring Leader Jumps Bail

Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central Magistracy yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Li Sam-mui, 30, alleged ringleader of a brothel at No. 19 Swatow Street, who jumped \$500 bail on a charge of keeping a brothel.

A 51-year-old woman, Au Siu-yung, who admitted being the keeper, was charged on her own admission and fined \$50 or 10 days.

Inspector Moran informed the Court that after Li was released on bail she attempted to entice a girl, whom she had told the Court at the first hearing, she would call as a witness. Li was believed by police to be hiding in Macao.

Acco, the prosecution stated, had promised the police that she would do her utmost to help them break up the racket in Wanchai. She had informed the police, the prosecution said, that under threats from the alleged ring leader, Li, she had to accept \$4 per day to bear all responsibilities in the event of police interference.

MURDER INVESTIGATION NETS ALLEGED ROBBER

How inquiries conducted by Det.-Sgt. 288 Chu Sum into a murder and kidnapping at Lau Fau Shan led to the arrest of defendant was related by Det. Sub-Inspector D. H. Taylor when Lower Court proceedings against Ngo Lai-sun alias Chan Fai (25) on the charge of armed robbery were taken by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday.

At the conclusion of the Crown case, defendant was committed for trial.

At 10 a.m. on Jan. 24, said DSI Taylor, Chan, Poi, master of a boat, was engaged by a Chinese as Shui Mun Tau, Un Long, to convey him and a sack of cigarettes to Nam Tau, Chinese territory.

Indecent Assault

For indecently assaulting a 20-year-old female sub-tenant, So Wah-yam (36) sawmill coolie, living in an unnumbered hut at Tam Kung Road, was fined \$75 for three weeks' simple imprisonment by Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday.

According to Sub-Inspector J. S. Howarth, complainant occupied a bedspace in the passageway of the hut. Defendant and his wife lived in a cubicle.

When charged, defendant denied that he had indecently assaulted the girl, adding that he had a wife and that his aunt was sleeping with the complainant at the time of the alleged offence.

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PERJURY CHARGE HELD PREMATURE

Mr. M. K. Lo, appearing for Keki Edulji Mogra, 45-year-old Parsi merchant, of No. 13, Caine Road, first floor, charged with "perjury by witness in judicial proceedings," asked at Central Magistracy yesterday for a dismissal of what he emphatically termed "premature proceedings" against his client.

Counsel contended that a dismissal now would not prevent the police from taking fresh proceedings against defendant after the current civil proceedings wherein the alleged perjury resulted had been concluded.

He emphasised that the criminal proceedings brought against his client were now premature.

Mr. Lo informed the Magistrate that he had consulted with Mr. Sheldon, N.C., as to the admissibility of certain passages made by the Chief Justice, when they discussed the case in chambers at the Supreme Court.

Disapproved Mr. Lo said that he was advised that he could make known to the Magistrate certain extracts from the Chief Justice's passages.

Counsel then read out that which he designed to be admissible, without objection from the prosecution.

He quoted a passage stating that the Chief Justice disap-

proved the criminal proceedings brought against his client. Concluding his address, counsel urged that the Magistrate "signify or indicate" that the defendant should be discharged.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada adjourned hearing for a week, while he seeks directions from the Chief Justice regarding the case.

Defendant was remanded a week on \$5,000 bail.

Sentence of five and half years' hard labour was passed yesterday by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams (Chief Justice), on Li Kung-ping, found guilty by a jury on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government. Li had previously pleaded guilty to charges of possession of and using implements for forgery and possession of forged notes.

Hui Chik and Ng Man-sheung, charged together with Li and found guilty by the jury on charges of conspiracy and possession of and using implements for forgery, were sentenced to four years and three years' hard labour respectively.

Ng who testified yesterday, said that the printing machine which had been seized previously belonged to him but that he had sold it to second accused and another man for \$125. The machine, when handed over to second accused and the other man, was sold without accessories. It had previously been used by him for the purpose of printing visiting cards. He did not know why second accused and the other man bought the machine.

Ng claimed that he had never printed Government notes in his life. He was forced by the Police to admit he had had previously printed notes. In fact, he had nothing to do with the matter at all.

The jury retired for over an hour to consider their verdict.

Alleged Forgers Remanded

In the dock at Central before Mr. F. X. d'Almada yesterday was Kan Wai-hong, 33, clerk, charged with forging a cheque of the Bank of Communications on April 4 at Room 320, Wang Hing Building, Queen's Road, Central, for \$8,000 and uttering the cheque at the Bank five days later.

It was alleged that defendant, who was not legally represented, procured \$8,000 from the Bank with the forged cheque.

On the prosecution's application, defendant was remanded a week in goal custody.

Sheik Charn Shas, 23, unemployed, was remanded three days in police custody by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central yesterday.

Aubus was charged with uttering a forged letter on May 20, at the Mercantile Bank of India, purporting to have originated from and signed by Thitharappa Pillai Piramanayagam of the China Company, No 148, Des Vieux Road, Central.

Inspector Moran informed the Court that further charges would be preferred against defendant, who was not represented legally.

No plea was requested from defendant yesterday.

Chinese Art Exhibitions

Two Exhibitions of Chinese Art will be held under the auspices of the Hong Kong Working Artists' Guild tomorrow and Tuesday.

The first will be a one-man show of Mr. Cheng Tien-shiao, a Chinese painter of Shanghai, in aid of the Ming Tak Charitable Institution in Shanghai.

Mr. Cheng, a famous painter in China, paints in the style of the Southern School.

The Exhibition will be opened by Miss Diana Bridge Street, at 2 p.m. tomorrow and will remain open until Friday, daily from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

The other Exhibition is a joint display of Chinese paintings by six Chinese artists, Prof. Kuo Chien-fu, Messrs. Chen Shu-jen, Chiao Shao-ang, Yang Shien-jen, Kwan Shan-muk and Lai Kwan-mun, at St. John's Cathedral Hall from Tuesday to Saturday, daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Wanchow on account of plague, and similar restrictions against arrivals from Tientsin on account of smallpox.

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A silver cup will be presented to the most successful artist to be determined by votes of the audience.

Entry forms are obtainable at the "Y" and must be returned by June 30. Only men and women of the Services are eligible to compete, but members of the public are welcome to the show on Wednesday, June 23 at 8 p.m.

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AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Nos. 12-14 Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong, on MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1948, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, of passing the subjoined Resolutions as Special Resolutions:-

That the Company's Articles of Association be altered in the manner following, that is to say:-

- (1) That for the words and figures "The Companies Ordinance 1911" appearing in Article 1 there be substituted the words and figures "The Companies Ordinance 1932".
- (2) That for the words and figures "The Companies Ordinance 1911" appearing in line 11 of Article 2 there be substituted the words and figures "The Companies Ordinance 1932".
- (3) That the words and symbols "Taels" means Taels of Shanghai Sycee Silver be deleted from Article 2.
- (4) That for the word "sall" appearing in the third line of Article 5 there be substituted the word "shall".
- (5) That for the words "One Dollar" appearing in Article 18 there be substituted the words "Two Dollars".
- (6) That the word "American" be inserted before the word "International" in the ninth line of Article 42.
- (7) That for the words "One Dollar" appearing in Article 48 there be substituted the words "Two Dollars".
- (8) That for the words and figures "Section 68 of the Companies Ordinance 1911" there be substituted the words and figures "Section 112 of the Companies Ordinance 1932" in the second line of Article 68.
- (9) That for the words and figures "section 69 of the Companies Ordinance 1911" there be substituted the words and figures "section 115 of the Companies Ordinance 1932" in the third and fourth lines of Article 86.
- (10) That the word "AMERICAN" be inserted before the word "INTERNATIONAL" in line 3 of Article 91.
- (11) That the following new Articles, to be numbered 105A, 105B, 105C, 105D and 105E, be inserted in the Company's Articles of Association:-

105A. A Director who is abroad or about to go abroad may with the approval of the Directors appoint another person to be an alternative or substitute Director during his absence abroad and such appointment shall have effect and such appointee or substitute Director shall be entitled to notice of meetings of Directors and to attend and vote thereat accordingly; but he shall not require any qualification and he shall ipso facto vacate office if and when the appointor returns to the Colony or vacates office as a Director or removes the appointee from office, and any appointment and removal under this clause shall be effected by notice in writing in the hand of the Director making the same.

105B. The Directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to be Managing Director or Managing Directors of the Company either for a fixed term or without any limitation as to the period for which he or they is or are to hold such office, and may from time to time remove or dismiss him or them from office and appoint another or others in his or their place or places.

105C. A Managing Director shall not, while he continues to hold that office, be subject to retirement by rotation and he shall not be taken in account in determining the rotation of retirement of Directors but he shall, subject to the same provision as to resignation and removal as the other Directors of the Company, and if he cease to hold the office of Director from any cause, he shall, ipso facto and immediately, cease to be a Managing Director.

105D. The remuneration of a Managing Director shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors, and may be by way of salary, or commission, or participation in profits, or by any or all of those modes.

105E. The Directors may from time to time entrust to and confer upon a Managing Director for the time being such of the powers exercisable under these presents by the Directors as they may think fit, and may confer such powers for such time, and to be exercised for such objects and purposes, and upon such terms and conditions, and with such restrictions as they think expedient; and they may confer such powers, either collaterally with, or to the exclusion of, and in substitution for, all or any of the powers of the Directors in that behalf; and may from time to time resolve, withdraw, alter, or vary all or any of such powers.

(12) That for the word "five" appearing in the last line of Article 114 there be substituted the word "three".

(13) That the following new Article, to be numbered 132A, be inserted in the Company's Articles of Association:

132A. Before recommending any dividend, to set aside, out of the profits of the Company, such sums as they think proper as a reserve fund to meet contingencies, or for special dividends, or for repaying, improving and maintaining any of the properties of the Company, and for such other purposes as the Directors shall in their absolute discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company; and to invest the several sums so set aside upon such investments (other than shares of the Company) as they may think fit, and from time to time to deal with and vary such investments, and dispose of all or any part thereof for the benefit of the Company, and to divide the reserve fund into such special funds as they think fit.

(14) That for the word "Shanghai" there be substituted the word "Hongkong" wherever it appears in Article 159.

(15) That for the word "Shanghai" there be substituted the word "Hongkong" in the penultimate line of Article 162.

(16) That for the word "Shanghai" there be substituted the word "Hongkong" wherever it appears in Article 169.

By Order of the Board,

H. G. W. WOODHEAD, Secretary.

5th June, 1948.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
PARTLY PAID
NEW ISSUE SHARES.

The owners of partly paid shares are reminded that, under the terms of issue, the final instalment of \$50.00 per share must be paid on or before 30th June, 1948.

Any person owning such shares who is not in possession of the requisite form which has to be presented when payment is made, should make immediate application for same to the Company.

Payment should be made to The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hong Kong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

G. B. S. THOMSON, Secretary and Chief Accountant.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1948.

THE CATHAY LAND COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of THE CATHAY LAND COMPANY, LIMITED will be held in the Board Room of F. D. Sassoon Banking Company, Ltd., Sassoon House (3rd floor), Shanghai, on Friday, June 18th 1948, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:-

To receive and consider the Statement of Accounts as at 31st December 1947 together with Statement of Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1947, and the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon; to appoint Directors; to appoint Auditors; and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 4th 1948 to June 18th 1948, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD. Secretaries & General Managers
Shanghai, 3rd June, 1948.

NOTICE

Submarine Telephone Cables are being laid in the Cable Reserve between Queen's Pier and Railway Pier on June 5th and 6th. Masters are requested to keep clear of cable laying craft.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS FAR EASTERN FREIGHT CONFERENCE

FREIGHT TARIFF NO. 3

FROM

HONG KONG AREA

Shippers are advised that a new Loose-leaf Tariff has been issued which will cancel all previous issues, except that Section IV of the existing Tariff will remain in operation until further notice, but only so far as additional rates to ports with transshipment are concerned. Additional rates direct to ports of destination will be found in Section IV of the new Tariff.

The new Tariff will become effective on the 21st June, 1948.

Copies of the new Tariff may be obtained from the Local Chairman, Far Eastern Freight Conference, P. & O. Building, Hong Kong at a charge of HK\$20.00 per copy, on and after Monday, 7th June, 1948.

Additional Rates, with Transshipment to Ports of Destination. A separate Tariff of Transshipment Additional rates is in course of preparation and until this becomes effective additional rates with transshipment to ports of destination will be ascertained by reference to Section IV of the old Tariff, in respect of which Addenda will continue to be issued.

By Order of the Board,
H. G. W. WOODHEAD, Secretary.
5th June, 1948.

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EVEN NOW THEY'RE AT IT - MAKING THE SKY GLOW WITH THE PROMISE OF A BRIGHTER DAWN FOR BRITAIN!

BERNADOTTE OPTIMISM ON PALESTINE TRUCE

London, June 3.

While United Nations mediator Count Folke Bernadotte expressed optimism about the chances of arranging the one-month truce proposed by the Security Council, Egyptian troops today were reported to be shelling Tel Aviv, Israel's capital, with artillery from a point about three miles east of the city.

News of the shelling was carried in the Egyptian Arabic evening newspapers in Cairo. They said an Egyptian column had carried out a flanking movement from Asdud, about 23 miles south of Tel Aviv, to east of the important settlements of Rehemoth and Richon, 14 and six miles southeast of the Jewish capital, respectively.

This movement is said to have brought Egyptian troops almost to the gateway of the city. Count Bernadotte's optimism on a Holy Land truce was expressed to Reuters while flying from Cairo to see Arab and Jewish leaders in their capitals. "Two or three days" was the estimate of the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Khushaba Pasha, of the time needed "to see our way clear together with Bernadotte" to realise the cease-fire order. He added "it will have to be governed in a fair manner."

Count Bernadotte was going in his special plane, then to Tel Aviv, headquarters of the provisional Government of Israel, and on to Beirut, capital of the Lebanon.

Jewish Conditions

Some observers in Amman believed there was no immediate prospect of a truce because the Jewish conditions appeared diametrically opposed to those of the Arabs, but there was some hope that the mediator might be able to whittle down the stipulations of both sides to a point acceptable to Arabs and Jews.

The Jews proposed a standstill on present military positions, freedom of access to Jerusalem, no interference with goods shipments to Israel, no arms to be transferred from stores to the Arab states, and freedom for Jewish immigration.

James Mardra Bey, the Syrian Premier, said the Arabs had two main conditions, 1 - cancellation of the partition plan, and 2 - abolition of the Jewish state.

The Security Council itself was meeting at Lake Success today to discuss the Palestine situation.

American Standby

In Washington, meanwhile, American Army, Navy and Air Force officers were standing by today, ready to fly to Palestine to help implement any cease-fire order that might be issued.

There were indications today that various groups which have been providing aid for extremist and terrorist forces in Palestine for years were now finally disbanding and leaving the task of Jewish representation to the official agents of the Israel Government in Washington.

In an advertisement in the pro-Zionist newspaper P.M., the Political Action Committee for Palestine announced it was disbanding on June 7. According to Israel Government sources, this organisation was supported by the terrorist Stern Gang.

Cables from the Palestine fighting fronts and from Arab centres tonight, meanwhile, disclosed little change in the military positions, with the exception of the reported advance of Egyptian columns on Tel Aviv. - Reuters.

SEARCH FOR KOREAN STUDENT

Lansing, Michigan, June 3.

State Police are searching for the body of Yoon Seok Chul, 24, special student, who died from Seoul, Korea.

She rented a rowboat yesterday and the boat was found drifting in Middle Lake.

The girl's jacket and sandals were in the boat, together with a farewell note in Japanese to her cousin, Yoon Chul Hyun, who is a student at Albion College, Michigan. - United Press.

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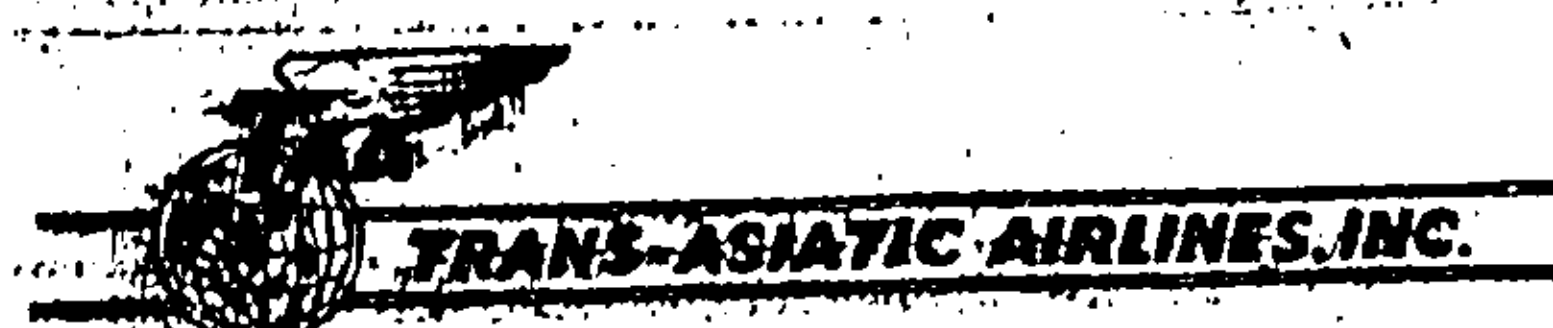
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NEXT FLIGHT

HONG KONG TO BANGKOK 8th June, Tuesday.

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Tuesday	June 22nd

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Sunday	June 6th
Sunday	June 13th
Sunday	June 20th
FOR HANOI VIA HAIPHONG	
Monday	June 7th
FOR PARIS VIA SAIGON	
Friday	June 11th
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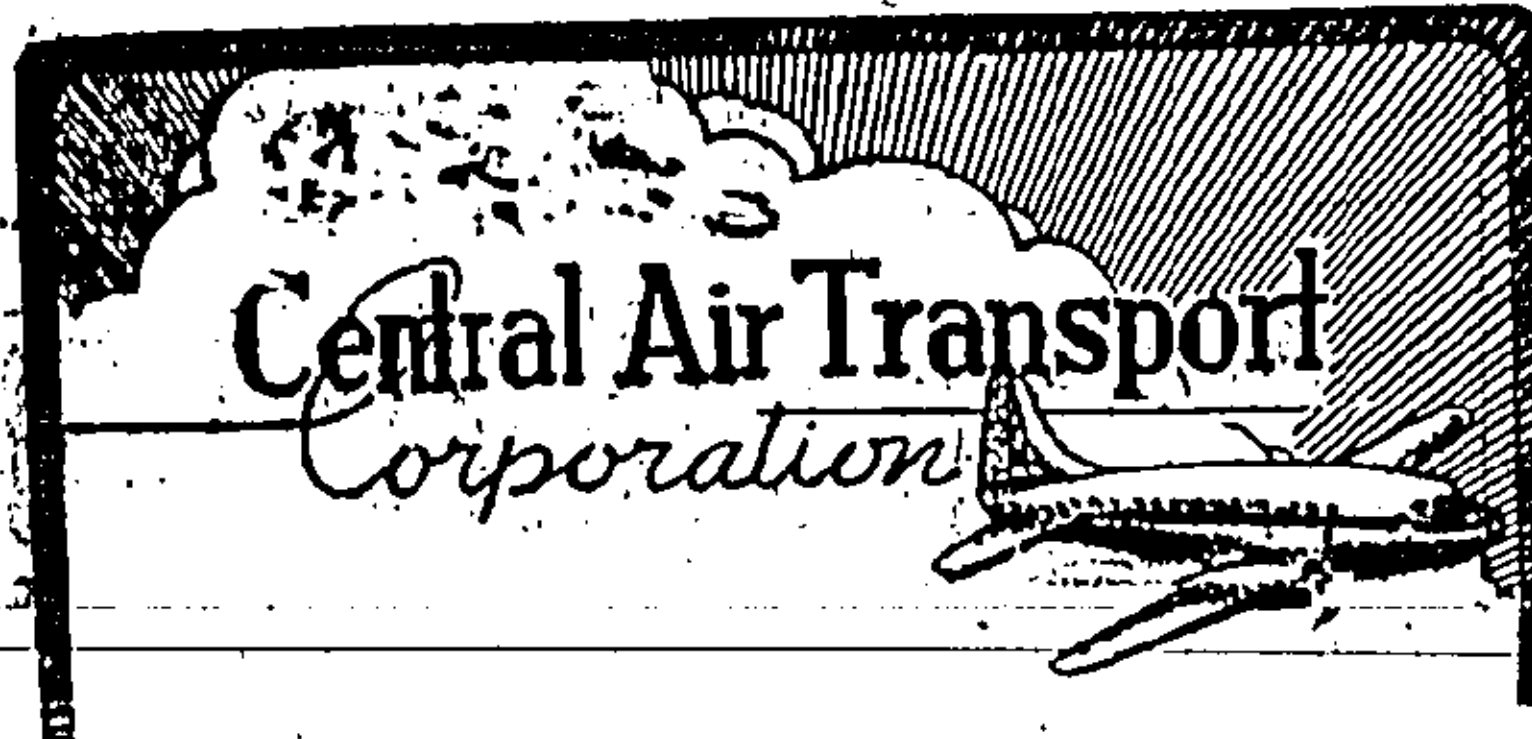
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WEDDING

MAHER-CHAVES:—Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Chaves announce the forthcoming marriage of their daughter, Dolinda Socorro, to William Maher on Sunday, 3 p.m., June 13, at St. Theresa's Church, Kowloon. No invitations are being issued but all friends and relatives are cordially invited to the wedding and subsequent reception at 280, Prince Edward Road, Kowloon.

MARSHALL AID CUTS

The suggestion that the funds to be made available for Marshall Aid in Europe and Asia may be drastically cut, at this stage, is illustrative of the tremendous handicap the United States faces, militating against international confidence. To inspire such confidence, a country's foreign policy must be stable and calculable; it should not be exposed to sudden changes of front and to irresponsible statements made chiefly with an eye to their effect on pressure groups at home. It is because of these defects in U.S. diplomacy that foreign observers are sometimes inclined to doubt whether American statesmen will pursue a steady course of action, while the division of powers between the Government and Congress is a distinct source of uncertainty. At times it is difficult to know what American policy is, whether a Cabinet Minister is speaking for himself or for his country. It is alleged, for instance that Mr. Truman's policy on Palestine is not that of Mr. Marshall, and it may be that vacillations shown by the U.S. delegates at Lake Success were due to differences within the Government. There is lack of maturity also in U.S. conduct of foreign affairs, which is probably explained by the limited experience of some of those in high places. Mr. Truman, it has been complained, has regarded the Palestine issue from the point of view of a local politician; his anxiety to retain the Jewish vote may be good tactics in an election year, but such calculations show a disturbing failure to understand the complicated international situation. The action of Congress in whittling at Marshall aid can have similarly harmful effects.

Curiosity

One of the most interesting and amusing weekly features of the American news-magazine "Time" gives details, under the general heading "Americana," of freakish beliefs or not incidents occurring throughout the United States. A somewhat similar feature, in its aim, if not in style of presentation, is to be found in "The New Statesman and Nation" of London, under the head "This England." We doubt whether either of them has yet been able to record anything quite so bizarre as the little affair at Stanley Gaoi in which rival gangs of prisoners were brought together and persuaded to bury the hatchet and end a long-standing feud. It is not our purpose to criticise the event or suggest that the situation could have been more successfully managed and with greater dignity by the adoption of other methods. But it certainly seems that a policy of "When in Rome do as the Romans do" can produce some very curious situations.

Spain's Plight

It is inevitable today that the New World should be called in to redress the

WE STRUGGLED 30 YEARS IN PALESTINE

WE FAILED, but could we have done a better job. Could we have done better by both Jews and Arabs. J. L. HAYS, our special correspondent gives what he believes to be the answer.

As seven out of every 10 Jews, and nine out of every 10 Arabs, are planned to see the backs of us—and this pleasure is just about the only thing they have in common—it would seem we have failed.

But if this should be the case—and history and generations of Britons, Jews and Arabs yet unborn will have the final say—this much can be said with certainty now: that only 39 days before Allenby entered the Holy City on foot as a pilgrim, on December 11, 1917, with the beaten Turks streaming north before his Lancers, our task ahead in Palestine had already been as near doomed to failure as makes no matter.

For what became known as the Balfour Declaration was already public to the world. Forget what has happened since. Forget committees of inquiry, white papers, the General Assembly's partition plan and America's belated trusteeship proposals.

National Home

The first lines of the Palestine tragedy went down on a sheet of Foreign Office notepaper on November 2, 1917, when Lord (then Mr. A. J.) Balfour, Foreign Minister in Lloyd George's Coalition, wrote to Lord Rothschild, then the most influential figure in world Zionism: "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

Arabs Refused

The Jews assumed to see in the Declaration a pledge by Britain to make a Jewish National Home of Palestine. They used the phrase "Palestine is to become as Jewish as England is English."

The Arabs refused to recognise the Declaration. They saw in it—and still do—threats of Jewish political and economic domination and the submergence of their traditional way of life. From the very first, as we saw our task under the mandate (which embodied the Balfour Declaration), it was to establish a regime which would be of equal benefit to both peoples; and at the same time assist the creation of a Jewish National Home by developing the existing Jewish community in Palestine by immigration and with the assistance of Jews all over the world. We hoped also to bring the Jews and Arabs—taken together—into the Government and prepare both for independence. These plans failed to satisfy either side.

Even so, with any two other peoples in the world they might have worked. But with the Arabs and Jews we didn't have a chance. Our two main difficulties were: (1) Within a single regime we had to provide simultaneous but widely different types of administrations—for the Arabs, im-

balance of payments of the Old. But with the signing of the Franco-Peron protocol, which revises the Spanish-Argentine commercial agreement, an American Power has for the first time been given extraterritorial rights on European soil. At Cadiz, a free port is to be set up and silos and cold-storage plant are to be built for Argentine use. For Argentina this will be what Hong Kong has been for Britain in China—a tradesman's entrance. In return for a hundred million pounds credit, Spain has undertaken not only to set up the port but in default of the debt payments to allow Argentine investment in Spanish industries. Spain is mortgaging her assets. The new policy comes as an astounding right-about-turn for a nation traditionally jealous of its independence. It is the measure of the bankruptcy of Franco's economic policy that three years of peace, after six years of prosperous trading as a neutral, should reduce Franco's country to this

perished and backward, their land near-barren after centuries of Turkish rule could not keep up the pace of development demanded by educated, cultured Jews pouring in from Europe and backed by world Jewry's finances. (2) Both communities had for generations been subjected to abuse and persecution at the hands of the rulers of the Ottoman and Russian Empires. Both were suspicious of authority, indeed, had known only police forces and Government officials who were corrupt and cruel.

No Unity

Both yearned ardently for independence, for national unity. Both were equally easily moved, by rhetoric—and obsessed by fears of domination by either side.

The struggle crystallised on the issue of the Jewish National Home. For the Jews—until quite recently—it was to all Palestine they had a right. Immigration from Europe was only subject, they said, to how fast they could absorb newcomers.

For the Arabs, every ship bringing in Jews increased their numbers—becoming a Moslem minority in a Jewish European State.

There was no common ground of language or culture. No shared schools or social life. Constant Arab-Jewish friction, with two serious Arab uprisings, clogged our administrative machinery.

Twice in 14 years our attempts to form a Legislative Assembly of elected representatives of both peoples failed. Arabs and Jews both said "No." In turn. Only in the citrus industry late in the war years did Arabs and Jews come together to work for the common good.

White Paper

From this policy sprang the White Paper of 1939, which restricted Jewish immigration and land-buying operations at a time

when every Jew in Europe was a real or potential refugee from Nazism, with the National Home in Palestine slipping out like a beacon of hope across the Mediterranean.

The Jews will never forgive us for the White Paper—although because of World War 2 it never was implemented as strictly as was intended. It was because of the White Paper that the terrorists first drew their guns against the British.

But we don't leave Palestine empty-handed of achievement; and this is the point over which future historians will linger longest.

Despite all the difficulties, of heavy revenues diverted to security services, of an administration often necessarily geared down to the slowest action of the population, we have accomplished much of which to be proud.

Figures do not matter in a land so far away, but we have built roads and railways, made Halfa one of the Mediterranean's greatest ports, enabled the plough to return to thousands of acres left wastefully barren. Displaced and poverty-stricken when the Turks left, the Palestine Arab now has a higher standard of life than any of his Moslem brothers.

For nearly all Jewish development the Jews claim credit. The population has increased seven times in 25 years. Jewish communal farming and citrus-growing is a world legend. In the industrial belt around Tel Aviv, the only all-Jewish city in the world, built in our time and now housing 100,000 people, products worth £40,000,000 are turned out yearly.

The Palestine Jew has the highest standard of living in the Middle East.

The Jew will tell you that Jewish brains, drive and money are alone responsible. He may be right, but at least we did create the necessary political and economic conditions in which he flourished. It may be his monument to his own people, but the foundation is British.

We could have done a better job in Palestine if the Arabs and Jews had let us. We could have done much more for them both. But, even so, I think we did enough to earn a verdict from history which will run something like this: "They had a hell of a job from the beginning, but they didn't do too badly all the same."

Now you know the rules—keep your punches up, no bluff in the clinches, use all your strength in the clinches.

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This Is Fighting In Greece

By KEITH AND ELISABETH BUTLER

"The Greek Army is fighting a garrison war—and leaves the initiative to the guerrillas." So said the British and Americans in Greece, and many Greeks too, during the last year.

Heavy Losses

Losses are heavy in this kind of fighting, especially among the officers. In two days one battalion lost fifteen dead, nineteen wounded and thirty-one out of action with frostbite. So many officers have been lost that one captain does the operations planning previously done by a major and three assistants.

Many of these officers have not seen their families more than two months during eight years. Their war began in Albania, against the Italians, in 1940.

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In one hospital we visited, out of sixty-five wounded cases, forty-eight were from mines. The 132,000-men Greek Army is fighting a cunning and merciless foe.

From Jannina airdrop the following day we set off by jeep and armoured car convoy for Filiates, guerrilla-raided country along the Albanian border.

At the eighteenth kilometre the officer in the leading armoured car suddenly took aim with his sten gun at some object out of sight to us.

From our jeep, the Minister, the General and we breathlessly followed the line of his gun's muzzle. A wild uniformed figure rushed towards us: "Stop! Mines on the road."

No Mercy

The man was a country Home Guard, a huge man, with a long white beard and a green beret on his head. He was armed like a lobster, Mantlicher rifle in hand, bandolier across his shoulders—these were the visible armament, more were unexplained. We took his picture and, grinning, he told us, "These hands have killed many guerrillas. There is no mercy in this struggle."

The mines had been cunningly laid hidden in pot-holes full of water so that the mine detectors would not pick them up. Knowing this trick, the soldiers have to walk with iron rods in their hands, probing every pot-hole. Fifteen miles took us two hours to cover.

While the mines were being removed our forty-man escort had slipped along the surrounding heights. We were in a samli gorge, ideal for ambush, where big rocks could hide guerrillas as they had hidden the others.

Wild Setting

As we approached Filiates, the country became more wild and more beautiful. Lilac-coloured Judas-trees, yellow gorse bushes, thick forests, grey rocks and a background of snowy mountain peaks made an incredible setting for this life-and-death struggle.

It is over this broken country that the Greek Army, with peasant help, has had to build a new 12-mile long road to carry the British-made 25-pounder guns up to the support of the fighting troops.

Only now has the Greek Army received some of the essentials it needs for this kind of warfare—ammunition and asked vainly for since a year and a half ago.

Now, at last, from the Americans it is getting the mountain pack-artillery, heavy machine guns, and heavy mortars required to deal with a heavily armed, mobile enemy, living off the land with no supply—and feeding problem and based on unsuitable bases over the Greek frontier.

Days Numbered

The British gave a superb training and a valuable organisation, with basic equipment to a Greek Army formed from scratch after the liberation from Axis occupation.

It remained for the Americans to specialise the equipment and organisation so as to deal with the actual task facing the Greek—the annihilation of the Communist guerrilla army on Greek soil, and the elimination of the threat to Greece and the Mediterranean from Russia's Communist tools.

Greece provides the men; we and America have been providing the means and the money. Now the days of Markos' Communist guerrilla army are numbered.

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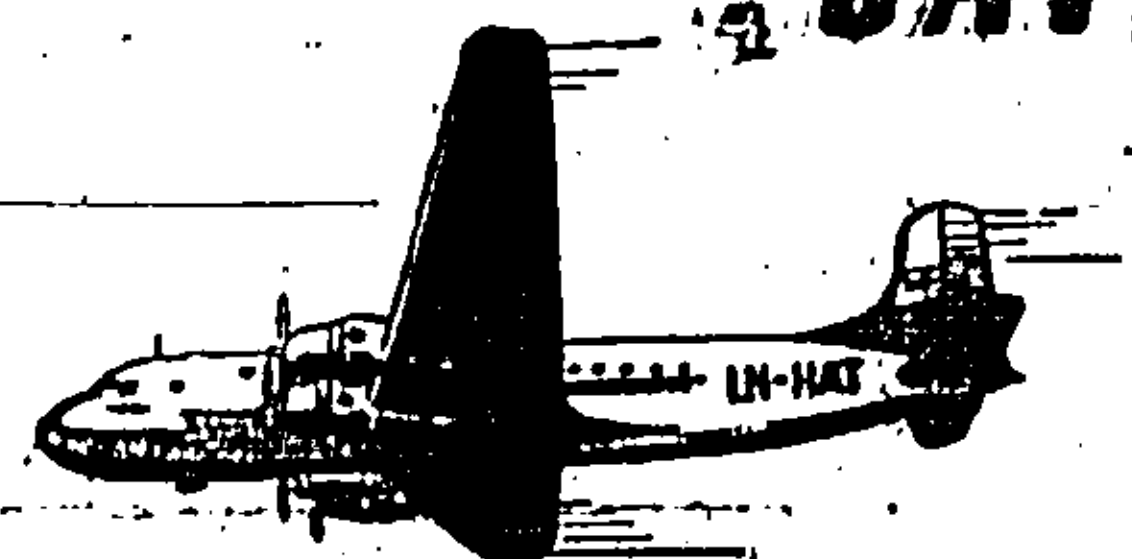
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By Dick Turner

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BRITISH EMBARGO ON ARMS

Shipments To Middle East Forbidden

ARAB STATES AFFECTED: ALL LICENCES REVOKED

London, June 3.

Britain tonight clamped an absolute embargo on all arms shipments to the Middle East, in accordance with the May 30 resolution of the Security Council calling for a truce in Palestine.

An order of the Board of Trade cuts off war supplies to those countries with which Britain has arms supply treaties. The order covers even such materials as industrial explosives, which could, conceivably, be converted to military uses.

Britain has had an absolute embargo on the supply of arms to either side within Palestine since early in February. This ban did not, however, apply to the Arab States with which Britain has arms supply contracts, and to which shipments continued after February in fulfilment of those contracts.

Late last month, Sir Alexander Cadogan said at Lake Success that if the Security Council would decide on a general embargo on arms to the Middle East, Britain would suspend deliveries to Egypt, Iraq and Transjordan as well.

The action of the Board of Trade is in accordance with the third provision of the British-proposed Security Council resolution adopted last Saturday, calling for a truce in Palestine.

The resolution stipulated that all Governments and authorities concerned should refrain from importing or exporting war materials into, or to Palestine and the Arab States during the "truce" period, sought by the Council.

All Governments of the world were asked, in a clause proposed by the United States and backed by Britain, to assist the United Nations in carrying out this resolution.

All-Embracing

The Board of Trade order revoked all export licences for arms shipment to Egypt, Iraq, Palestine, Transjordan, Syria, the Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the Yemen.

Included in the order are aircraft, aircraft engines, bombs, shells, mines, grenades, rifles, cartridges, heavy guns, machine guns, flame throwers, torpedoes, and certain war gases.

The Board of Trade announcement said: "For some time licences have been refused for the export of war materials to these countries, but this order revokes all licences for the export of explosives, even if destined for industrial use."

Britain's total embargo on the export of arms to the Middle East is in accordance with the Security Council's resolution on the Palestine truce of May 30. It is part of the Government's decision to take all necessary action required by the Security Council's Palestine truce resolution even before the time of the cease-fire has been fixed.

Tonight's announcement is the second measure Britain has taken to implement this decision. The first was the decision, announced from Cyprus last night and confirmed by the Foreign Office today, forbidding the departure for Palestine from British territory of any able-bodied Jewish man of military age during the period of the truce.

"Unwarranted"

This decision to bar able-bodied Jewish refugees from leaving Cyprus internment camps for Palestine was described by a spokesman of the Israel Government in Washington today as an "unwarranted violation of the United Nations Security Council."

The spokesman based his charge on the implications of a clause in the truce resolution which states: "During the cease-fire the Security Council calls upon all Governments and authorities concerned that, should men of military age be introduced into countries or territories under their control, they should undertake not to mobilise or submit them to military training during the cease-fire."

The decision to impose a total arms ban on the Middle Eastern States was taken by Britain only after the Security Council resolution had been accepted in principle by both Jews and Arabs.

After both parties had announced their acceptance, the British Government agreed to impose the arms embargo in the belief that this constituted a duty overriding that implied in the treaties between Britain and three of the Arab States—Egypt, Iraq and Transjordan,—to supply those countries with military equipment.—Reuter

RUHR OCCUPATION TO THE LAST

London, June 4.

The military forces of the Western powers will remain in the Ruhr, Germany's arsenal in two world wars, after the end of the general occupation, to ensure that its vast steel, coal and armament works will not again threaten the peace of Europe, if the recommendations of the London Conference are adopted.

A "Government" for the three Western Zones, with its own reformed currency, was also proposed by the delegates from the United States and the Western Union powers in their six-weeks' secret talks, which ended last night.

A brief communique issued tonight announced that the talks had resulted in "agreed recommendations over the whole field." These recommendations are being submitted for approval to the Governments concerned. A report of these recommendations will shortly be made public, the communique added.

The first step envisaged is the reform of the currency throughout the three Western Zones, probably to become effective next month.

Seven-Power Control

The target date for setting up a Constituent Assembly is Sept. 1. This would be composed of representatives of the 11 Länder (States) of the three Western Zones.

The States will themselves decide whether their delegates will be nominated, as proposed, by

France, or elected by universal direct suffrage, as suggested by the United States and Britain.

The London Conference also recommended the international control of the Ruhr by seven powers—the United States, Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and representatives of the new West Germany.

Two reasons were given for this: to guarantee that the resources of the Ruhr are not used to restore German militarism, and to ensure that basic industrial materials are fairly distributed among the European countries which depend upon them for their reconstruction programmes. It is understood that troops will remain in parts of the

Schuman Axe Bill Passed

Paris, June 3.

The French National Assembly tonight adopted a bill axing 150,000 civil servants, which had threatened the existence of the Premier, M. Robert Schuman's, middle-of-the-road Government.

The bill was adopted by 553 votes against 110. The bill authorised the Government to include a certain number of permanent civil servants among those to be dismissed.

The vote does not remove the basic reason for the present political tension. Those who voted in favour of the measure included the Popular Republicans, the Socialists, the majority of the Moderates, Radicals and Gaullists. Those who voted against included the Communists and a minority of the Radicals, Gaullists and Moderates.

The proposed reduction of the Civil Service had precipitated a crisis in M. Schuman's Coalition Government. Socialists, supported by the Communists, objected to many changes in the legislation guaranteeing stability of employment to regular civil servants—staunch supporters of the Socialists.—Reuter

Airliner Crash Mystery

London, June 3.

The crash of a prototype Tudor II airliner in which one of Britain's well-known aircraft designer was killed, is still a mystery. The plane crashed on a take-off at Woodford aerodrome, Cheshire, on August 23.

Among the four people killed was R. Chadwick, chief designer of A.V. Roe and Company, the makers of the plane. Today, Air-Commodore Vernon Brown, Chief Inspector of Accidents, published his report—but he admits that the mystery cannot be solved.

He reaches these conclusions, however, about the errors which caused the crossed aileron-controls:

The aileron controls were assembled in such a manner that they operated in a reverse sense to the normal control of wheel movements.

The issuing of form by a member of the firm's inspection staff after major structural alterations was irregular.

In his opinion, the accident was the result of the pilot being unable to maintain lateral control immediately after the take-off, due to the incorrect assembly of the ailerons.—Reuter

Rhineland as well as the Ruhr after the end of the general military occupation. The Rhineland was demilitarised after the first World War and one of Hitler's first gestures was to send his armies there in defiance of the Versailles treaty.—Reuter

France Wants Army Of 600,000

Paris, June 4.

M. Pierre-Henri Teitgen, Minister of the Armed Forces, today called for a standing army of 600,000 men for France.

M. Teitgen said 600,000 men were needed to keep the peace, defend home and colonial soil and to keep order.

To maintain a modern, well-trained army, M. Teitgen told a press conference here, the Government needed:

1. Extension of the obligatory army services corps from one year to 18 months.

2. A minimum budget of 300,000,000,000 francs for equipment.

3. Consolidation of ground, sea and air forces under a Central High Command.

4. Complete reorganization of military zones so each zone is headed by a commander representing all forces.

5. A new training programme, giving special emphasis to the training of officers and non-commissioned officers.

6. A special speeded-up training programme for youths who have not served in the Army during the occupation. Part of this group would be called before the end of the year.—United Press

WESTERN UNION TO MEET

London, June 3.

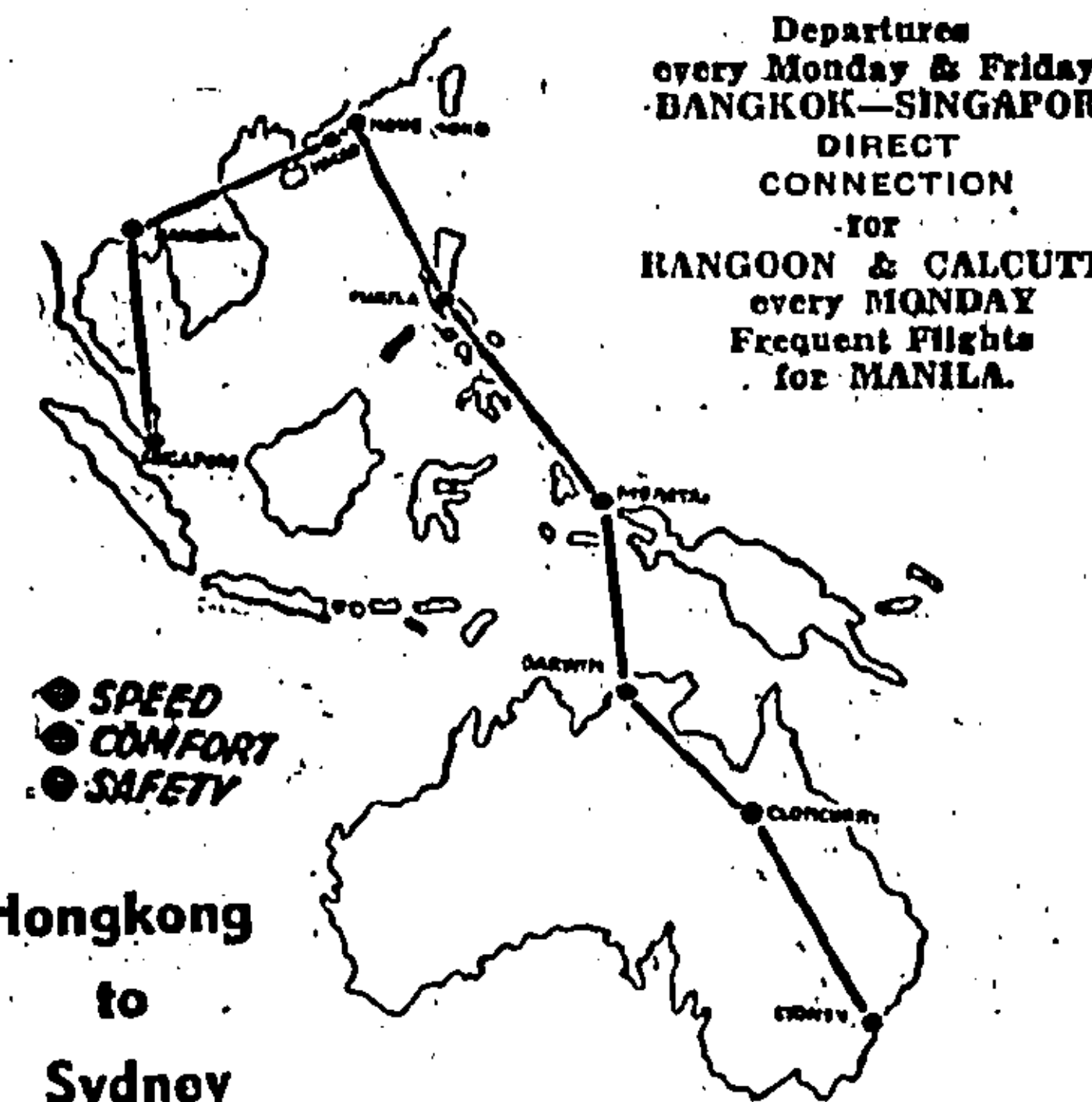
The first full session of the Consultative Council of the Western Union Alliance will meet at The Hague towards the middle of next month, it is reliably learned.

The Council was set up by the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and Benelux under the terms of the Brussels Treaty which created the Alliance.

The Hague meeting will provide the first opportunity for the Foreign Ministers to survey the whole field of five-power cooperation since the Brussels Treaty.

The "recent six-power talks on Germany, the state of Russo-American relations, regional defence planning and the prospects of an American guarantee for Western Union defences are the points most likely to influence the Council at this session.—Reuter

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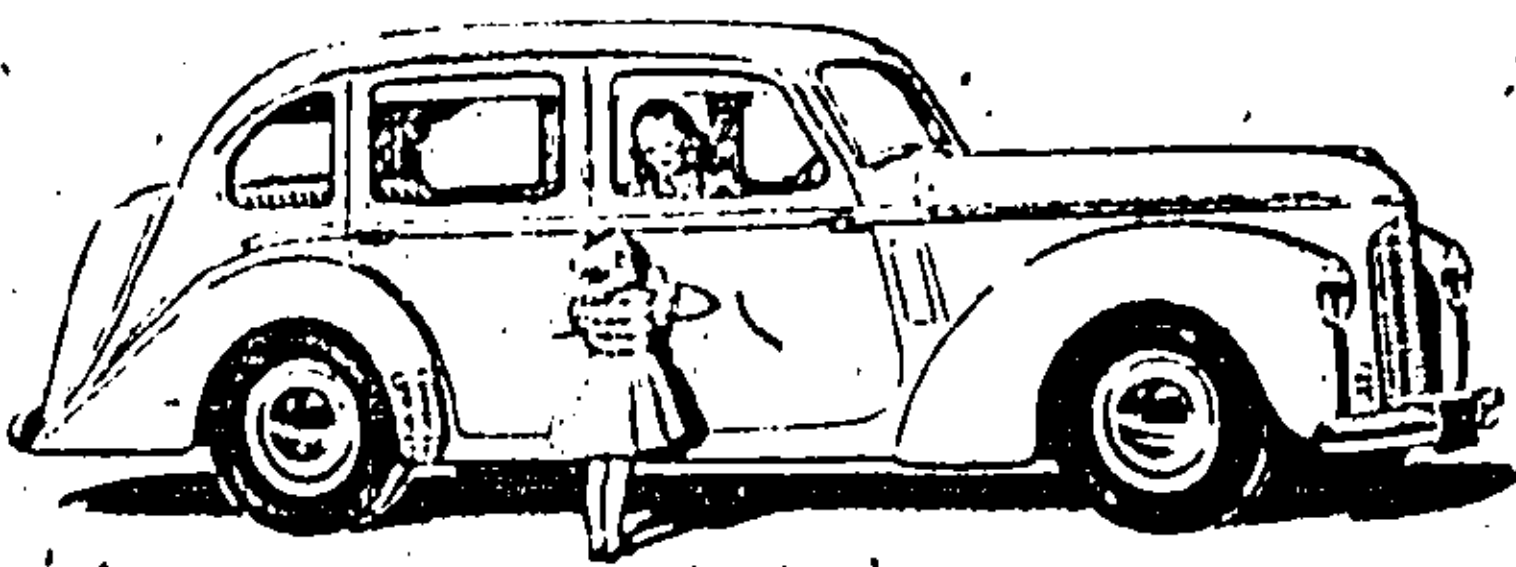
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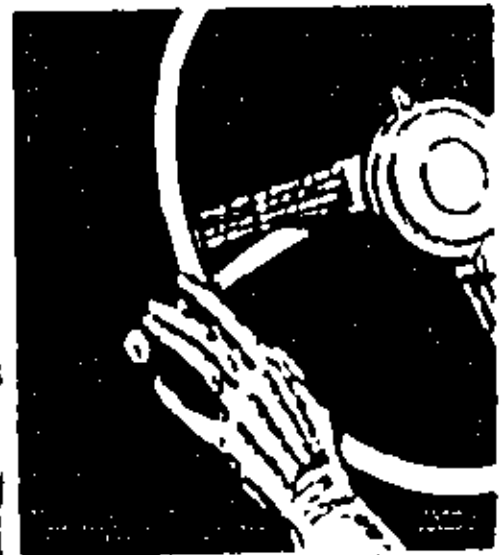
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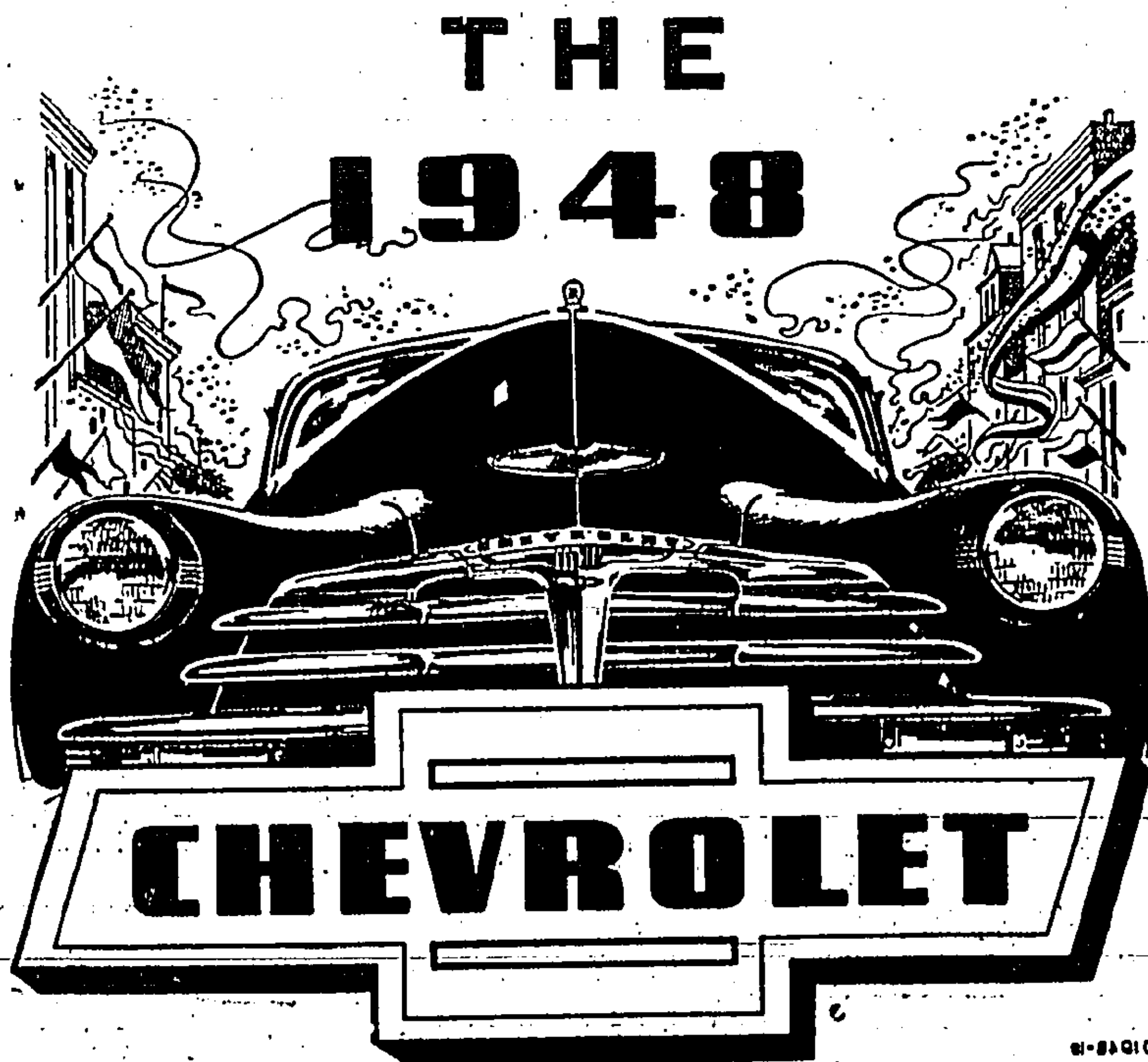
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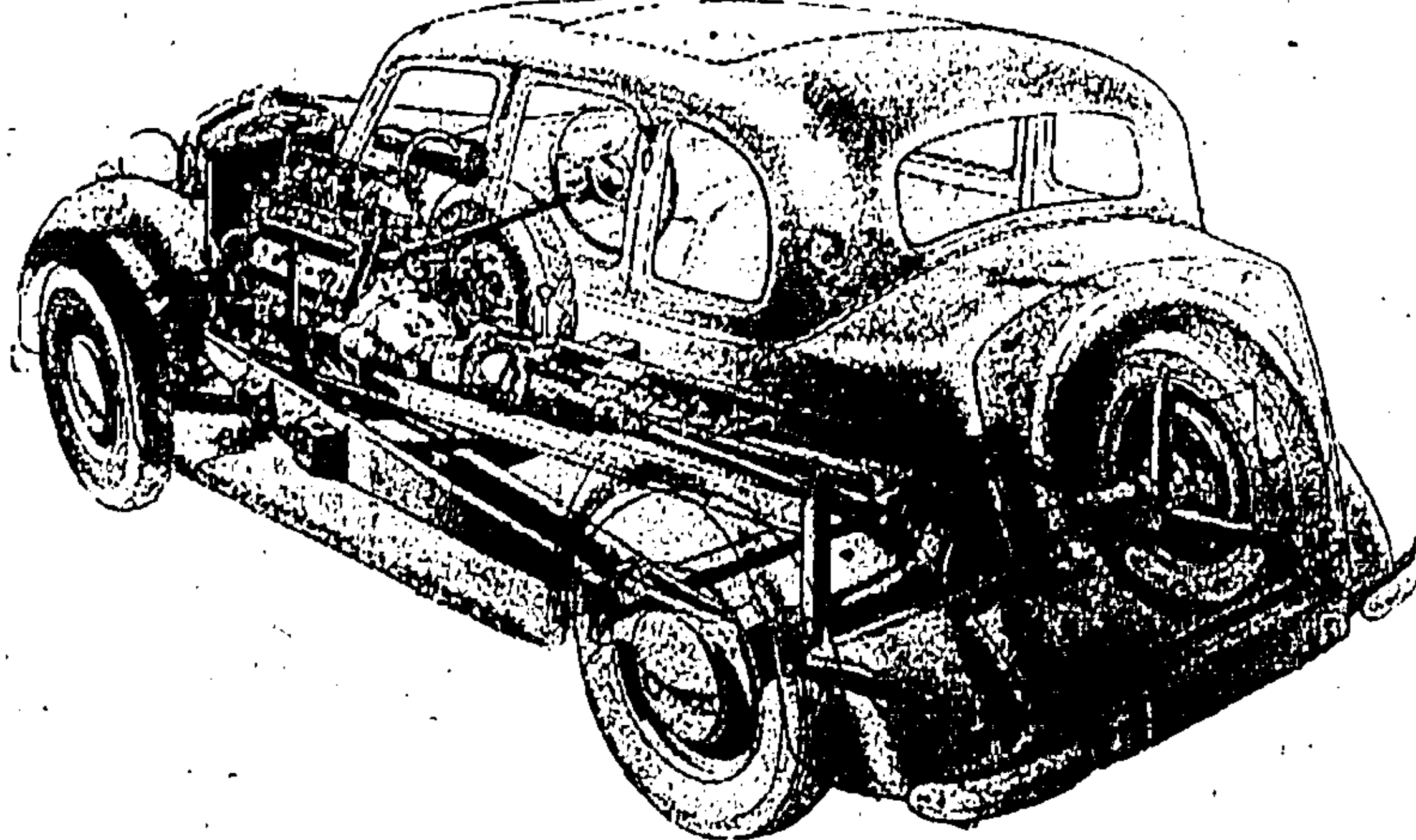
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MOTERING NEWS AND VIEWS

The 1948 Rover Has Entirely New Chassis Design



It will be evident from the illustration that the lines of the new Rover cars are little changed from previous styling, but the bonnet is, in fact, a good deal shorter and there is an extra 2 ins. in body width.

As always, every effort is made to meet the requirements of driver and passengers. The bodies are thoroughly sound-proofed, both by felt and spraying with Bitlak; hand tools which may be required for minor operations are carried in a moulded-rubber tray beneath the facia panel, and the latter includes an in-built radio set and heater.

Both of these components embrace refinements not commonly found. The loudspeaker is mounted in the roof above the windscreen. Particularly at higher road speeds, the additional clarity resulting from this location must be experienced to be believed.

The heating and ventilation system is particularly thorough, up to 100 cubic ft. of fresh air per min. being passed through the radiator shell into the body by means of a duct running the length of the bonnet. The air is passed through a heater element which incorporates an electrically driven fan to maintain a full air supply at speeds below 40 m.p.h. Full demisting equipment is built into the body, an almost invisible slot being formed immediately behind the wiper. It may also be worth noting that a sliding roof is provided and that the windows

can be lowered without permitting rain to enter, as louvers are fitted to the top of the doors.

Adjustable Steering Column

The steering column is adjustable for length and the driver's seat can be adapted for height as well as reach.

The decision to continue in the existing style of cars, at a time when many British manufacturers are making marked break-aways from tradition under the influence of foreign example, was not arrived at without a very careful analysis of all the problems involved. It was concluded that on moderately sized cars it is exceedingly difficult to resolve the conflicting elements of unduly bulky appearance and poor proportions on the one hand or a reduction in the useful passenger space on the other. With the practical interests of the owner at heart, therefore, it was estimated that there were very sound grounds for continuing with the existing type of body and, further, that many motorists, both at home and abroad, continue to approve the established styles.

Record British Car Exports

Exports of British cars and commercial vehicles in April broke all previous records. Besides dwarfing the record shipments of recent months they actually beat the Government's end of the year target rate.

During April more than 23,300 cars, an increase of over 4,200 on the March figure, and 6,600 trucks and buses, nearly 800 more than in March, left Britain for overseas markets. The figure of 23,300 cars is a rise of almost 40 per cent. on the February volume, itself an all-time record.

The value of car exports in April was over £6,000,000 against a "year end" target rate of £5,800,000. That of commercial vehicles was close on £3,210,000 against a target rate of £3,200,000.

With these record shipments, the British motorcar industry has now established a world lead, topping the last known monthly export figures of the U.S.A. — (March) by more than 500 units.

Great Production Effort

For the first time in history, the U.S.A. — heading Belgium by a small margin — took more British cars than did any other country outside the Commonwealth — just over 1,500 at a value of £5,070,000. Australia and South Africa were Britain's best customers with nearly 7,800 and 2,000 units respectively. Brazil was the best foreign customer for commercial vehicles with a commitment of 363 units valued at £143,000.

The latest example of the great production efforts that has made possible this new export achievement comes from the Nuffield group. In the first 102 working days of this year these motorcar manufacturers have despatched overseas 22,074 cars and trucks valued at more than £7,000,000. These figures exceed the whole output of 1937, their previous best year. In that year vehicles were leaving Nuffield factories at a rate of one every five and a quarter minutes. Today they are coming off the lines at the rate of one "vehicle" every two and one-seventh minutes.

REVEALING.—This cutaway view of the new Rover shows clearly the new chassis design wherein the frame side-members terminate at the rear spring front anchorage, the rear spring mounting being direct on to the body. Also noteworthy is the somewhat unusual shape of the power unit resultant upon the inclination of the side exhaust valves and camshaft location.

LONG LIFE AND LOW CONSUMPTION

Details Of New Morris Engine

The design of the new six cylinder Morris Commercial compression ignition engine type C.D.D. 2 is similar to that being produced by Messrs. Adolphe Saurer of Arbon, Switzerland. This has been tried and proved over a number of years to give long life and a very low fuel consumption.

The practical experience of this engine dates from before the war when several of them were built for experimental use in the Nuffield transport fleets. These engines have been in continuous use for the past seven or eight years now and the only service necessary has been routine cleaning of filters and injectors.

After one of these vehicles had done approximately 100,000 miles (257,000 kms) the cylinder head was removed for inspection and everything was found to be in order. The engine was stripped to measure up the amount of wear on the bores and crankshaft and they were found to be so perfect that all the material was reassembled and the engine up to date has run well over 200,000 miles (321,800 kms). This is not the experience of one engine but of all these built.

Power Drop

There is no doubt that the design of this engine with its special type of injection together with its full water jacketing and detachable liners, makes for an oil engine that will not only give and hold its power but which has a service life far exceeding that of a comparable petrol engine.

The incidence of power drop per 100 revolutions of the oil engine is much less than that of a petrol engine of equal capacity. Therefore, the oil engine will hold its load at a more constant speed than the petrol engine. Again the consumption of fuel in miles per gallon would be in the ratio of 21 to 13 in favour of the oil engine with a consequent increase in the radius of action for a given tank capacity.

From this general information it will be recognised that the oil engine will run favourably for 100,000 (160,000 kms) requiring only changes of oil, filters and injectors cleaned, whereas, with the petrol engine it would require stripping at least twice in this period for decarbonising and general overhaul and in some cases re-boring. It should be pointed out that, to obtain good results, it is essential to use clean fuel.

The details given below give a few brief specification particulars but Nuffield Exports Limited would be very pleased to supply additional information if so required.

Direct Injection

The engine is of the direct injection type in which the fuel is sprayed by means of a nozzle into a cavity formed in the piston crown. The crankcase is made of special heat-treated aluminium alloy and houses detachable wet cylinder liners of centrifugally cast iron, thereby giving much greater water space.

The cylinder head is a one-piece chromium alloy iron casting. It carries the overhead valve rocker gear and inlet and exhaust valves. The fuel injectors themselves are also fitted in the head.

The valves are made of special alloy steel which has been tested and proved most suitable for this type of engine. The inlet valves are larger than the exhaust valves. The crankshaft is well supported on seven main bearings of 3 1/8" diameter crank pins. All main and crank pin journals are specially hardened.

Pistons are of heat-treated aluminium alloy with four specially designed compression rings and with two slotted scraper rings. The gudgeon pins being of large diameter to give long life. The fuel system is of the well known C.A.V. type and the injectors are made by them to Saurer patented design.

The engine has a bore of 65 mm and a stroke of 125 mm, giving a cubic capacity of 4 1/4 litres. It develops maximum torque at approximately 1500 r.p.m. and holds this torque throughout its speed range, the torque being approximately 165 lbs./ft. The engine is governed to 2,400 r.p.m. at full load and develops approximately 75 b.h.p.

PARKING CHARGES ON THE PUBLIC HIGHWAY

A principle of first importance to motorists is involved in a private Bill promoted by the Southend Corporation in the present session of Parliament. By Clause 104 of this Bill, the Southend Corporation seeks power to make charges for vehicles parking on the public highway. This proposal is in direct opposition to Section 68 of the Public Health Act, 1926, which prohibits any charge so far as public roads are concerned.

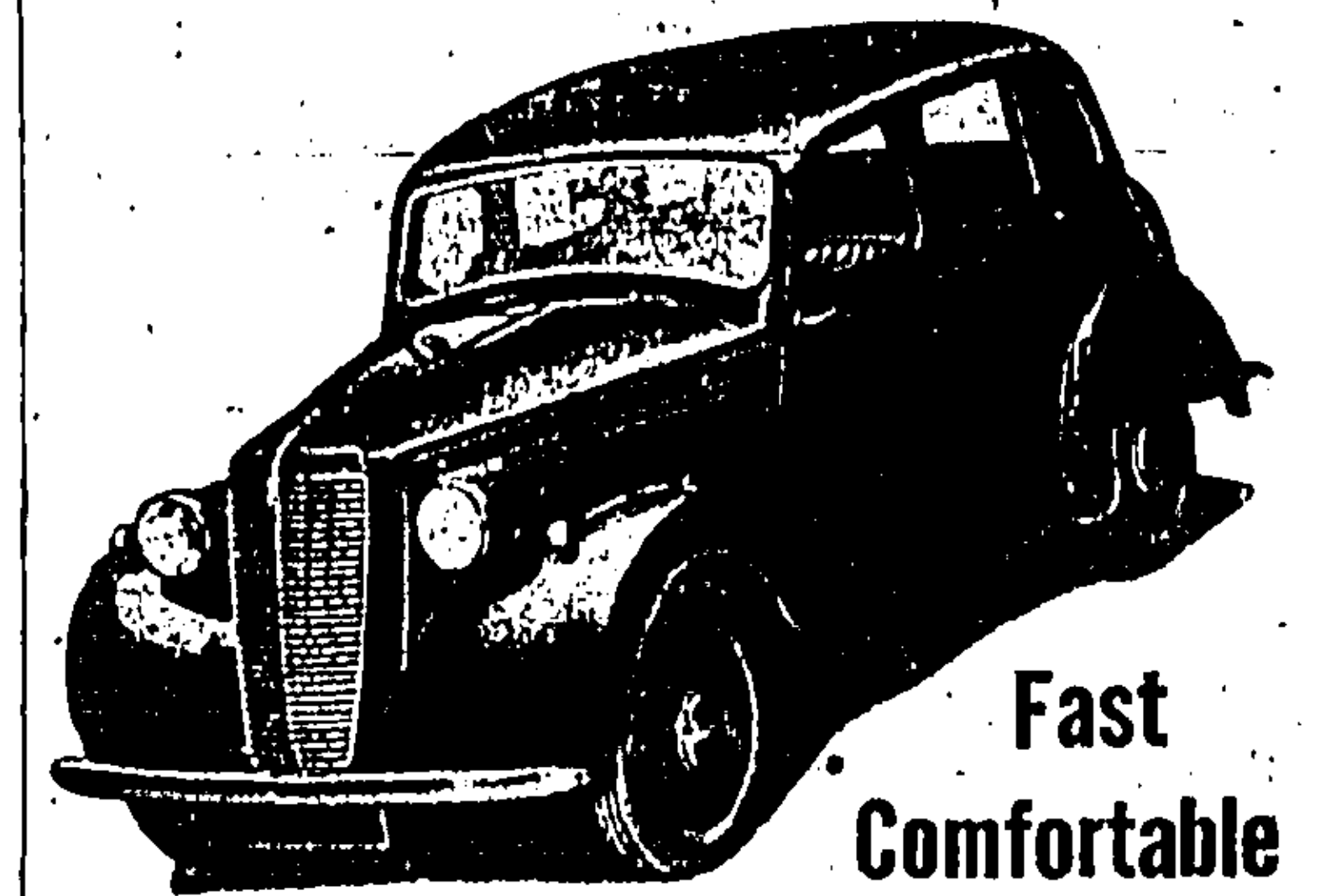
A united Petition to Parliament against this proposal has been submitted by the A.A., R.A.C., and the R.S.A.C.

MINICARS MAKE THEIR APPEARANCE

A tiny all-aluminium motorcar weighing less than 200 pounds and with a maximum speed of 40 miles per hour has been built by a North England firm.

It is the prototype of the first British "minicars" that will be factory produced in Britain. The height will be less than three feet and the overall length eight feet. Petrol consumption is stated to be over 100 miles to the gallon and running costs are infinitesimal. Despite its small size this runabout will provide ample leg room and luggage accommodation and will be fitted with a hood, dash-board, instruments, etc. The price will be approximately £150.

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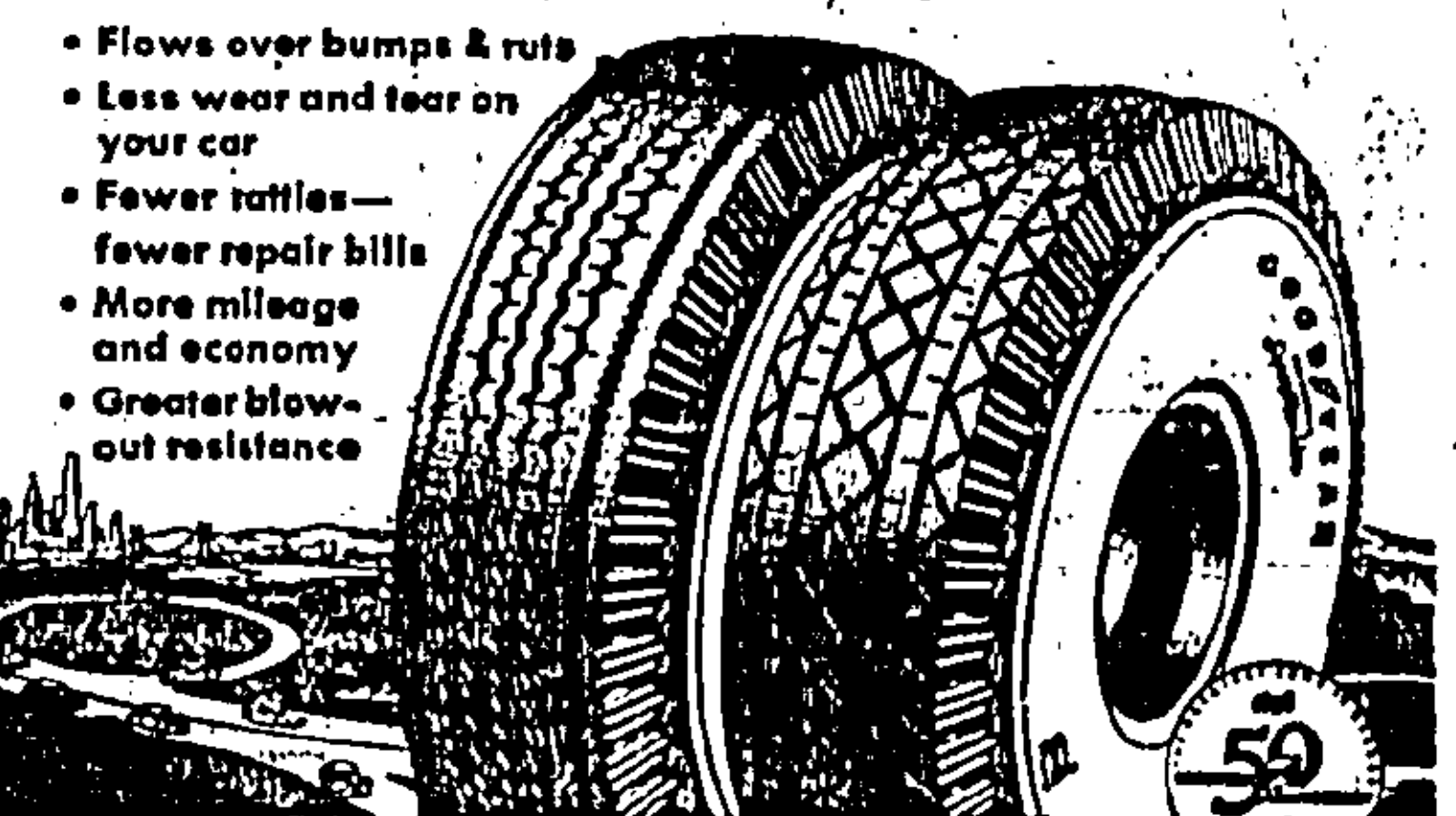
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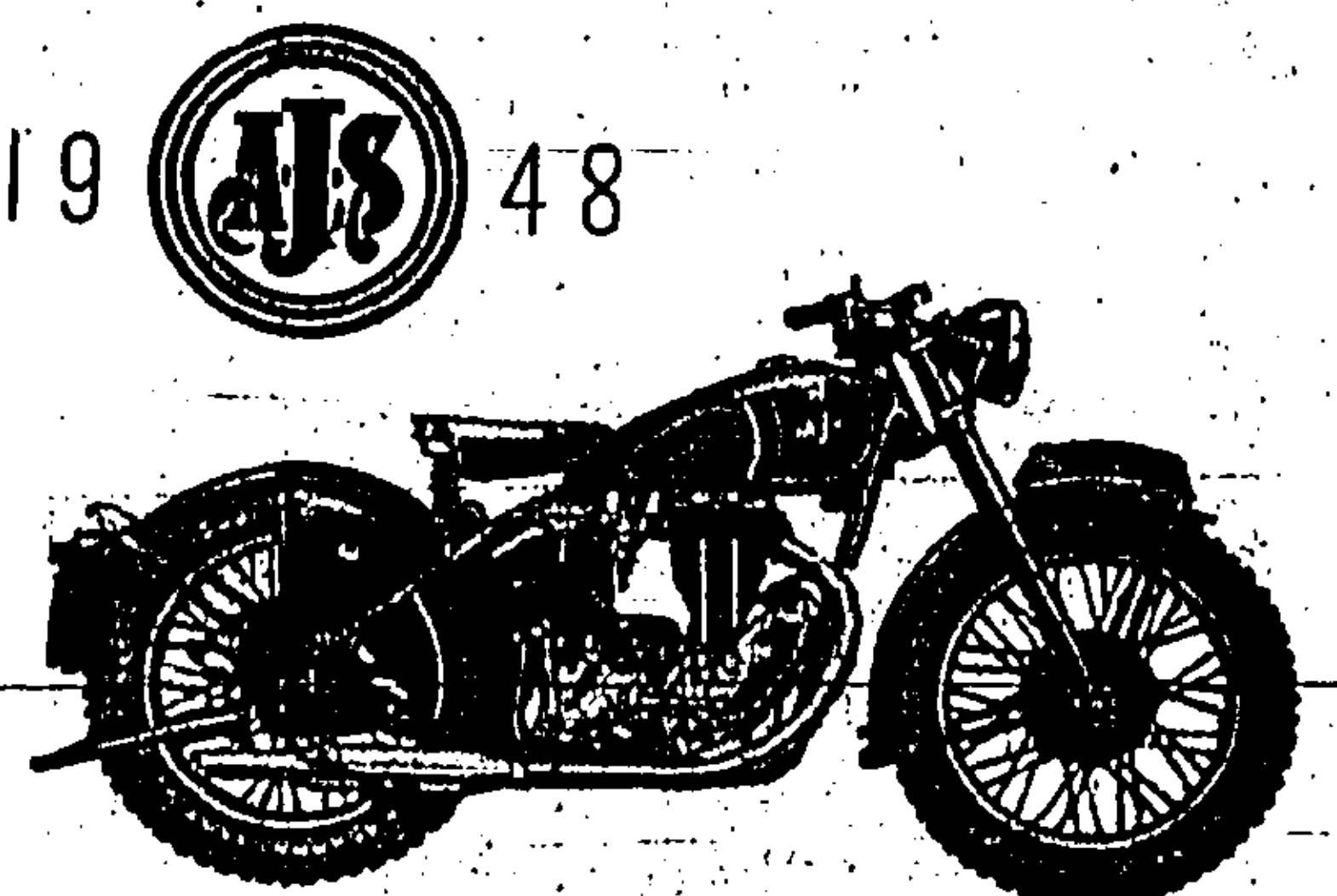
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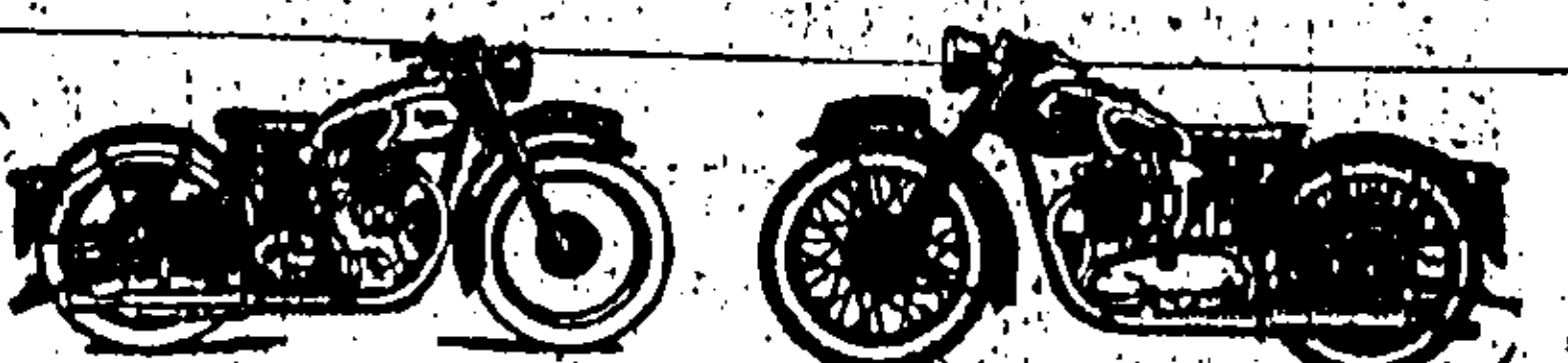
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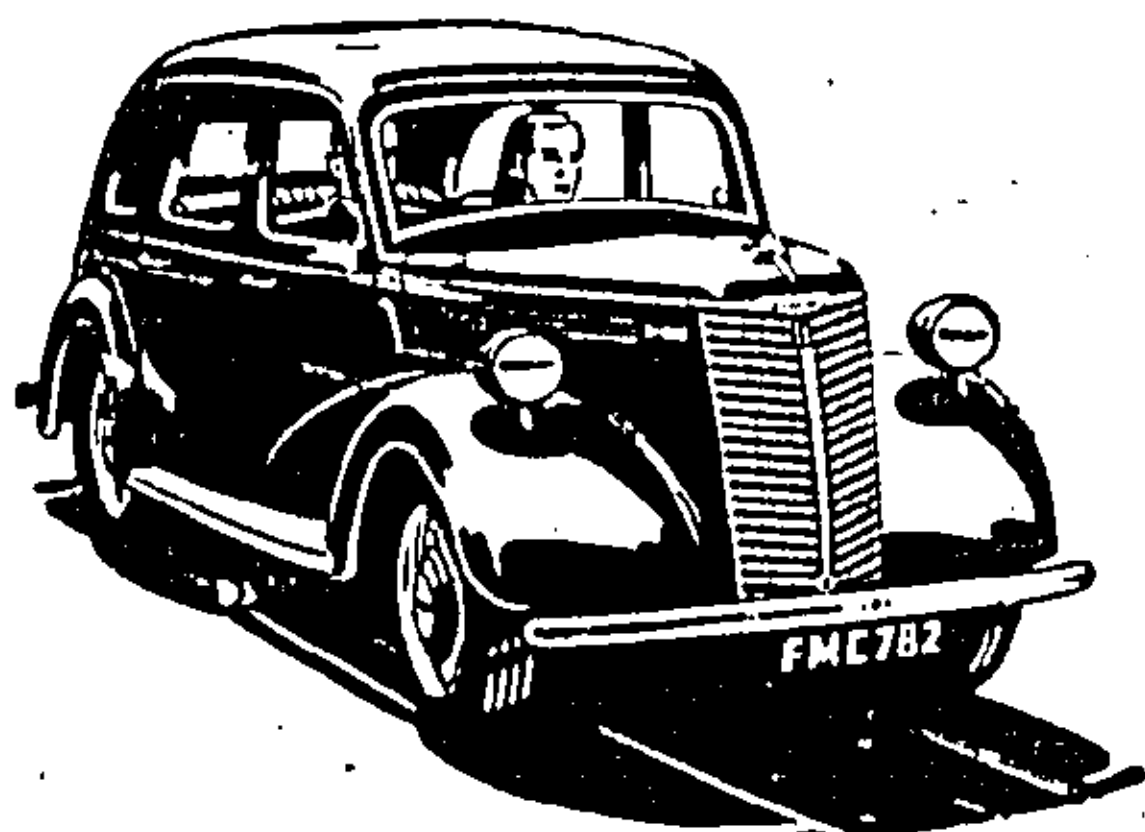
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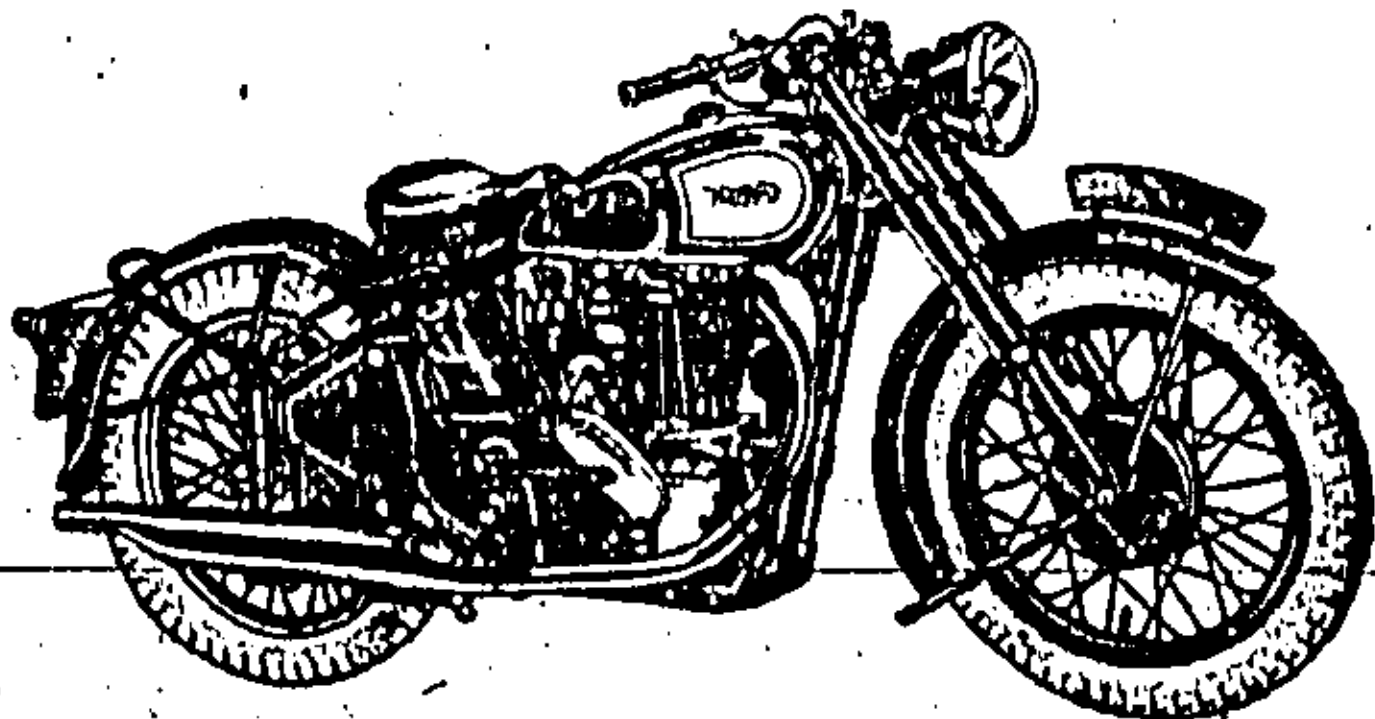
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CRISIS IN INDONESIA: TALKS AT JOGJAKARTA NEW STATES MAY BE CREATED

Batavia, June 3.

Crisis talks between the Dutch and Indonesians began in Jogjakarta today when the Republican Premier, Dr. Mohamed Hatta, met Mr. L. Neher and Jonkhoe van Vredenburg, with the Dutch delegates armed with new instructions from The Hague.

Mr. Neher handed Dr. Hatta a note from the Netherlands Government, the Republican news agency said. Its contents remained secret. Dr. Hatta then conferred with members of his delegation to the negotiations, which are being held under United Nations auspices.

It was reliably reported that the Dutch would ask the Indonesians to "discontinue the Republic's foreign relations," and to say definitely whether they want a plebiscite on the future of Java, Madura and Sumatra. President I. B. Sukarno and his Minister of the Interior flew to Sumatra from Jogjakarta today on a month's visit. In a broadcast before he left he urged the people to "translate into action" the unity they had pledged last month—presumably referring to the manifesto in which the Republican parties agreed to maintain their foreign relations.

The Moslem party Majumi, commenting on the agreement reached by Dr. Suripno in Prague for an exchange of consuls with Russia, was reported today to have said it appreciated all outside recognition.

Dutch Claim
The Dutch claim that the Republic agreed to leave foreign relations to them when they signed the truce on board the Renville last January.

The status of the Indonesian delegation to the United Nations Economic Conference at Oetacumund was being discussed by a sub-committee today, with India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Russia, Australia and New Zealand asking for separate representation for her and Holland, Britain, France and the United States opposing.

Antara, the Republican news agency, reported that today's Netherlands note to Dr. Hatta contained no time limit but suggested that if a reply were not given quickly it might jeopardise the negotiations.

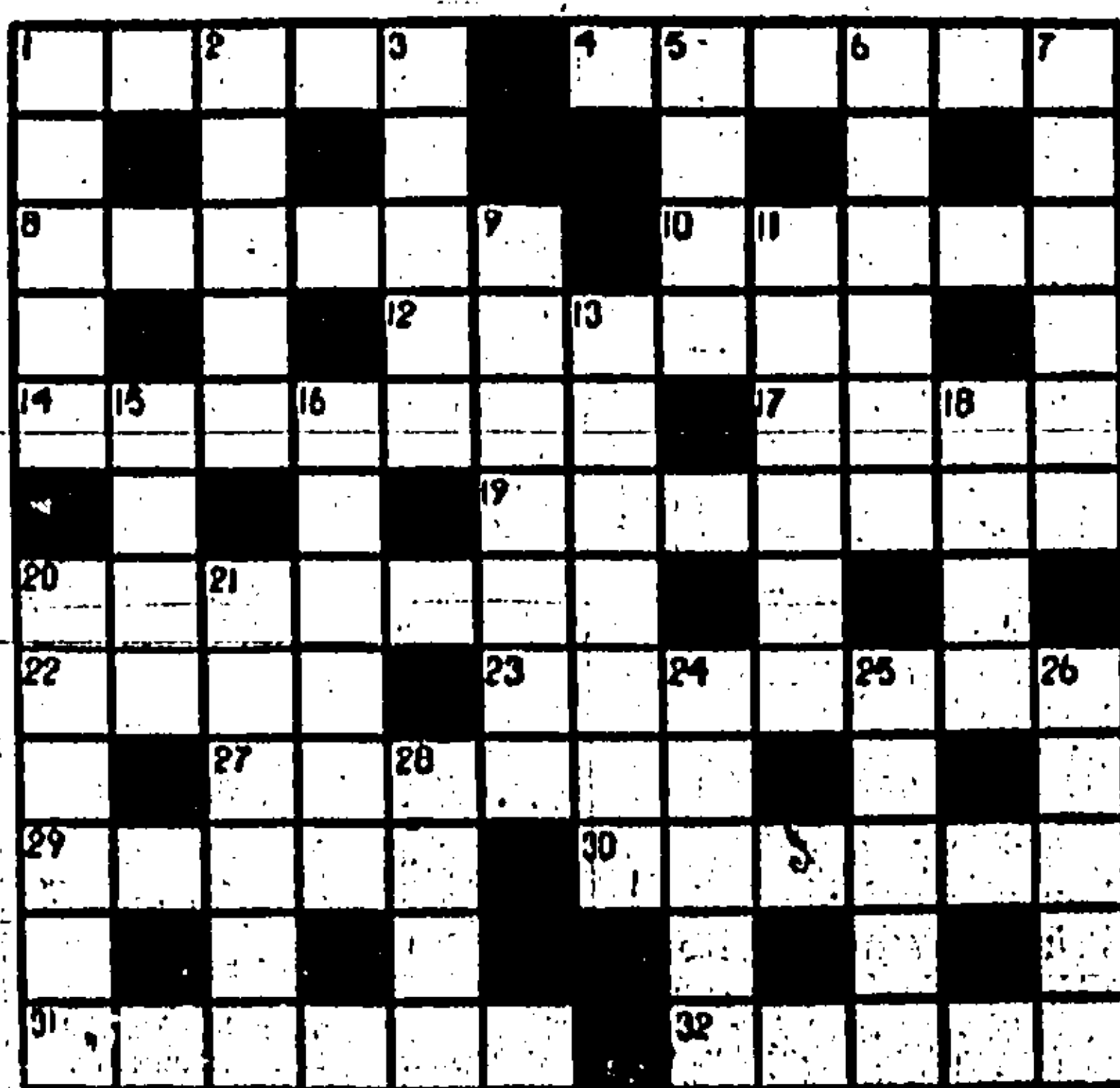
Two courses then possible, according to observers here, would be to refer the dispute back to the Security Council, or to switch the talks to the proposals informally put forward recently by the Good Offices Committee.

New States?
These proposals were understood to suggest a technical commission to recommend boundaries within which both the Dutch and Republicans would create new

NOTHING TO IT

London, June 3.
The British Foreign Office denied a report that Britain wants to abandon the Marshall plan in exchange for a long term loan from the U.S. The story was reported broadcast by the Sydney Herald. A Foreign Office spokesman commented there is absolutely nothing to the broadcast. —Associated Press.

A BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

- 1 Lisbon.
- 4 Decrees.
- 8 Frank.
- 10 Seent.
- 12 Account book.
- 14 Eye.
- 17 Unadulterated.
- 19 Gratified.
- 20 Day-dream.
- 22 Notion.
- 23 Alarm.
- 27 Thoroughfare.
- 29 Sheriff's retinue.
- 30 Tricks.
- 31 Join up.
- 32 Praise.

Clues Down

- 1 Clear.
- 2 Dance.
- 3 Banish.
- 5 Pull along.
- 6 Concerted refrain.
- 7 Climbed.
- 9 Look down upon.
- 11 Mend.
- 12 Expunged.
- 13 Frozen.
- 16 Tricks.
- 18 Actual.
- 20 Small wave.
- 21 Ship.
- 24 Make reparation.
- 25 Taut.
- 26 Picture support.
- 28 Revolutionaries.
- 5 Prod.
- 6 Sheet.
- 7 Lile.
- 9 Elgot.
- 10 Redan.
- 12 Epoch.
- 14 Genio.
- 16 Refer.
- 17 Level.
- 19 Combe.
- 20 Annu.
- 21 Sun.
- 22 Dial.

Yesterday's Crossword

- Across—3 Proposal, 8 Omit, 9 Barons, 11 Destitute, 13 Urag, 15 Corporal, 18 Tenement, 19 Char, 21 Selected, 26 Minstrel, 28 Coma, 29 Colonist.
- Down—1 Good, 2 Miss, 4 Risen, 6 Low, 7 Tool, 14 Dial.

Peer Seeks Divorce

London, June 3.

Lord Stanley has filed a petition for divorce from his second wife, widow of Douglas Fairbanks.

The case, undefended, has been set down for hearing in London. The date is indefinite.

They were married in 1944. —Associated Press.

Foreign Legion For U.S.?

Washington, June 3.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge today introduced an amendment to a draft bill, to provide for the formation of a United States Foreign Legion.

The amendment, originally proposed as a separate bill by Senator Lodge last January, would allow aliens from 18 to 35 years to enlist in the regular Army for five-year hitch outside the United States and its possessions.

The amendment would apply until June 30, 1950. —United Press.

NO WAR NEARING, SAYS SPAAK

Brussels, June 3.

The Premier and Foreign Minister, M. Paul Henri Spaak, said today he did not believe that the world is on the threshold of a new world war.

Speaking at the end of a long debate on the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Socialist Premier said: "I have said in all confidence that I do not think that we are on the eve of a new world war and furthermore I don't believe any Government is at present thinking of unleashing war."

On the Palestine problem, M. Spaak said that before recognising the new Jewish State he would like to "fully study" all arguments put forward by both the Arabs and the Jews.

"Is Belgium ready to ensure—and if need should arise enforce—partition of Palestine? I do not want to repeat the mistake made by the defunct League of Nations when after the decision had been taken it was forced to notice that no one would step forward to abide by it."

"A four-week truce has now been proclaimed. A reasonable compromise solution might be reached. If the United Nations proposes a solution that Belgium accepts even if we are called upon to make sacrifices, I shall ask you to comply."

Referring to the recent exchange of notes between Soviet Russia and the United States, M. Spaak urged Western Europe to stand fast until tangible results have been achieved.

"I am positive that if today there is a certain willingness to talk it is due to the policy of Western Europe during the last few months." —United Press.

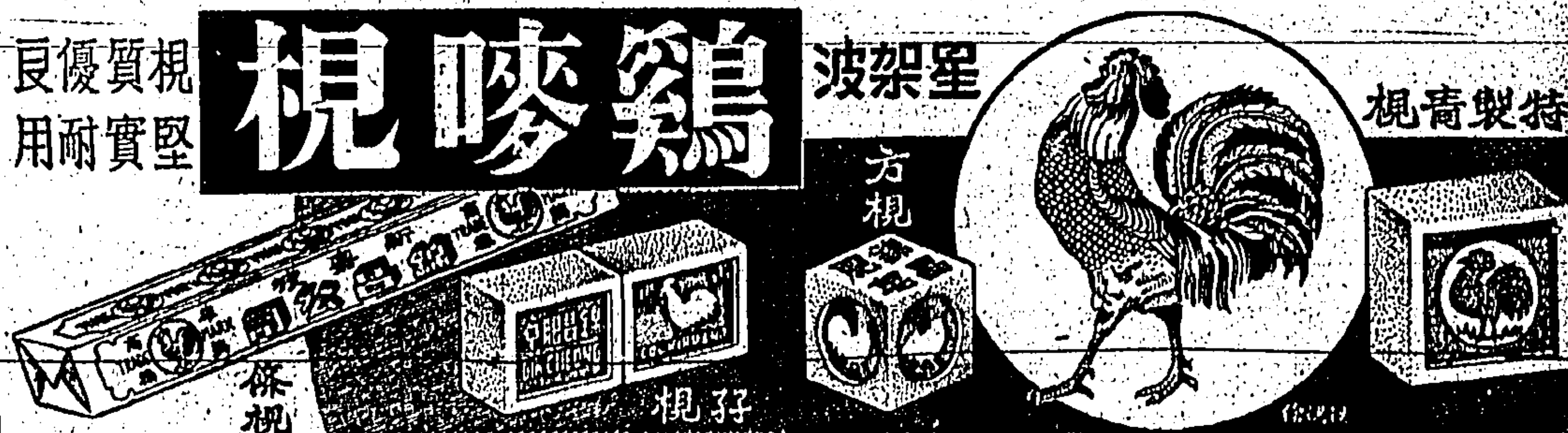
ARMS CACHE IN MANILA

Manila, June 4.

Four submachineguns as well as ammunition and spare parts for other guns were seized by police at the home of a Chinese in downtown Manila late yesterday.

Kua Hio, 23, was arrested on a charge of illegal possession of firearms, but was released on US\$1,500 bail. Kua said the guns belonged to a Chinese non-Communist guerilla unit and he had been keeping them since the war. —Associated Press.

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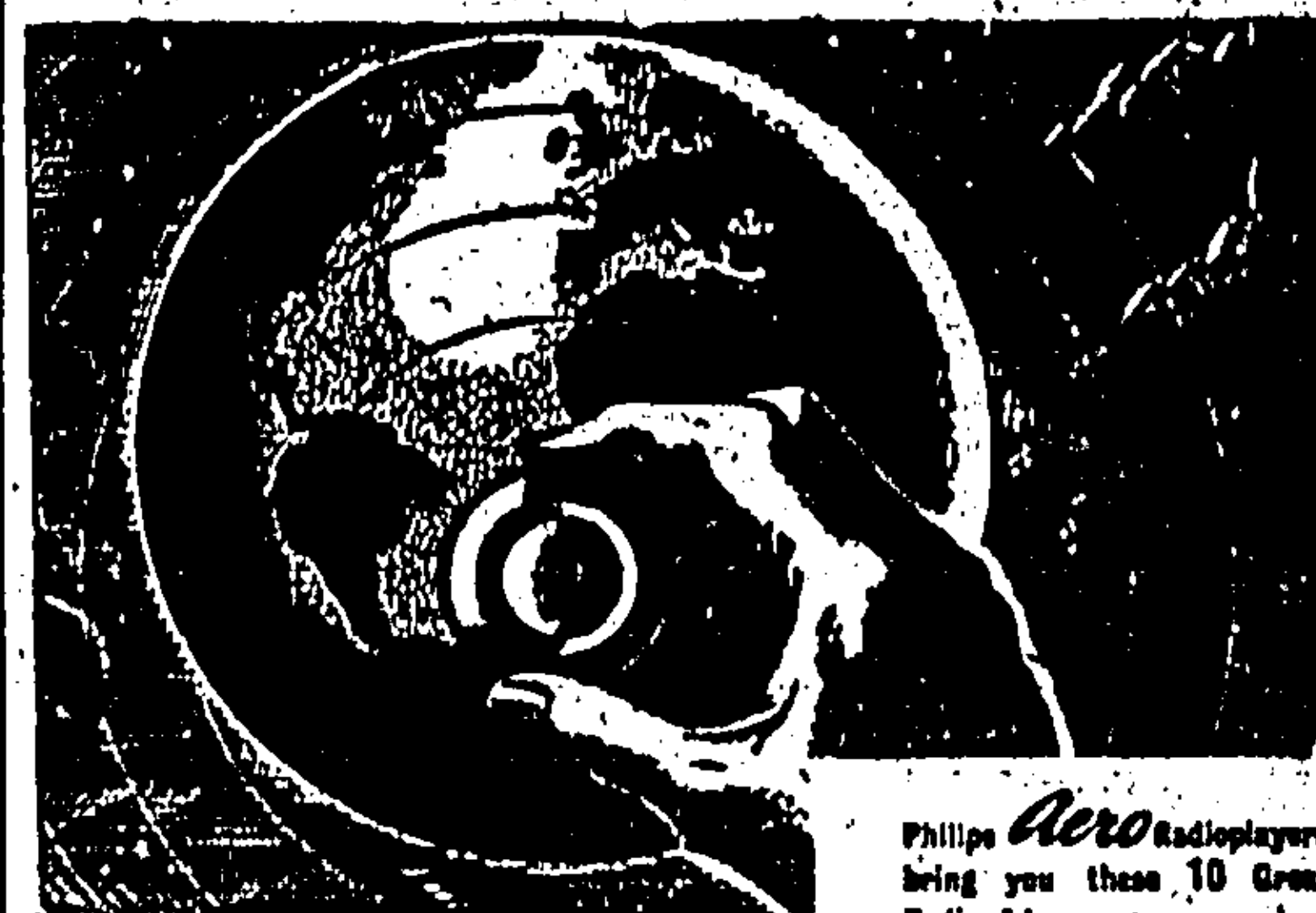
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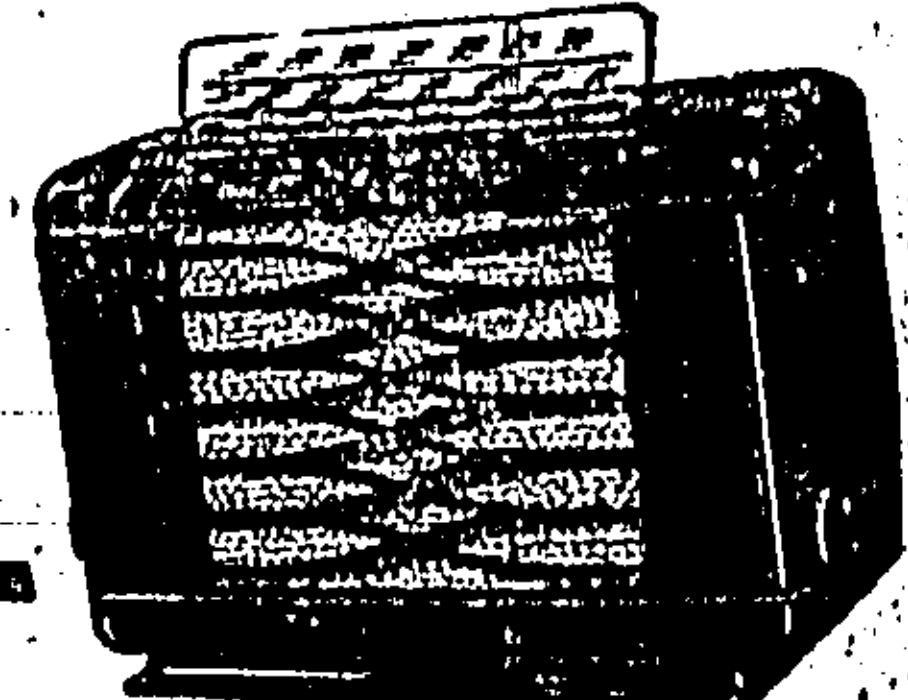


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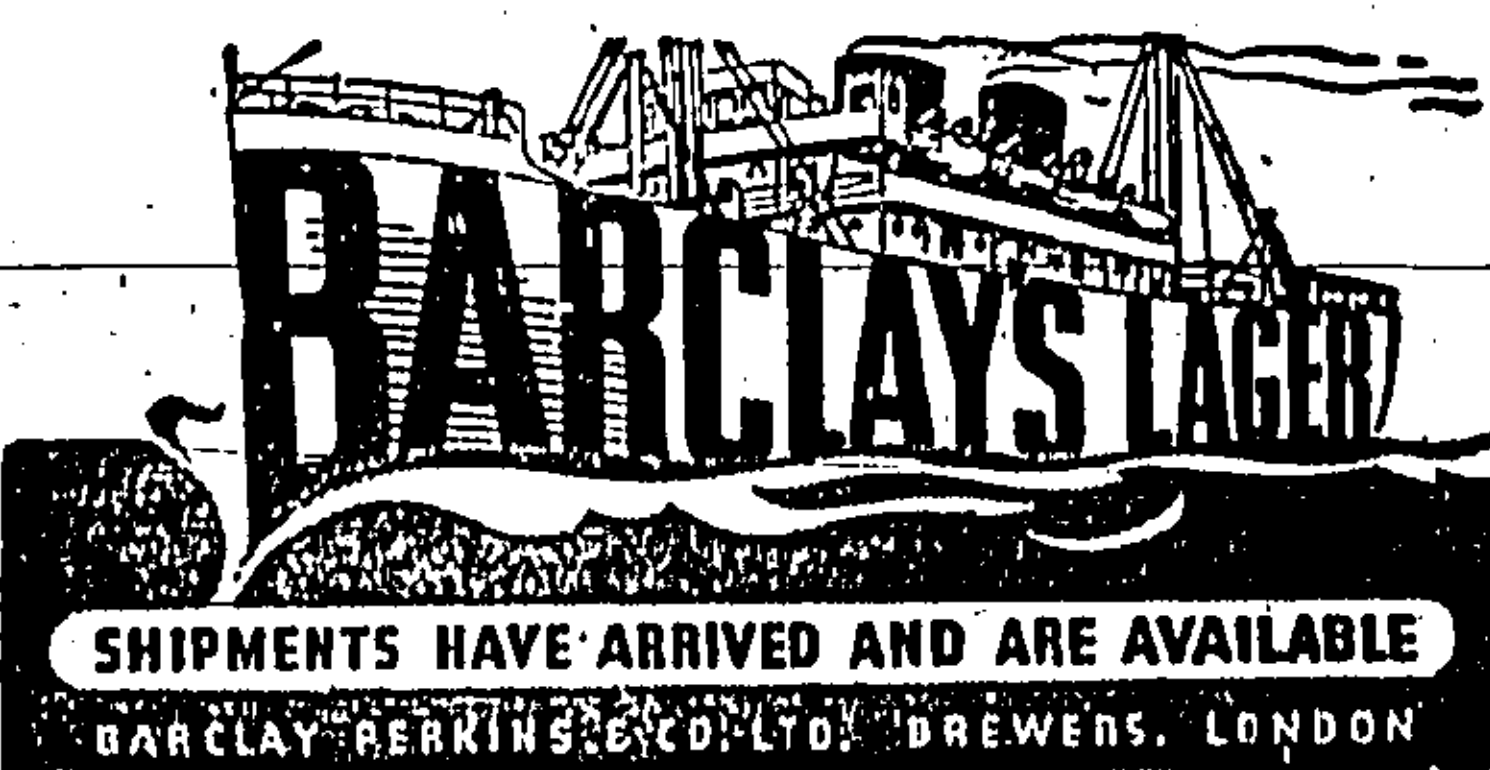
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ABOLITION OF DEATH PENALTY: WIDENING SPLIT IN CABINET COMPROMISE OUT OF QUESTION

London, June 3.

The Cabinet today discussed the most delicate decision of its life—whether to throw its weight on the side of or against the proposed five-year suspension of execution for convicted murderers.

It seemed that whatever the decision, the Constitution and conscience would be against it. The Cabinet has been split all along on the issue and now, after last night's rejection of the reform by the House of Lords, some think the breach will widen.

If the Cabinet stand by the free vote of the House of Commons, which supported abolition, it will oppose its own majority view and that of the Home Secretary, the Minister most responsible, the majority view of police, judges, former Home Secretaries and the general public, the six to one opinion of the Upper House of Parliament.

If it sticks to its view that suspension is wrong in the midst of a postwar crime wave, it will contradict its earlier declaration that it would stand by a free vote of the House of Commons; and will override the strong conscientious views of many Ministers, including Sir Stafford Cripps, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Constitutionally, when the two Houses of Parliament disagree, it is a principle that they should find a compromise, but political circles consider this out of the question on such an issue. The next step is for the proposal to go back to the House of Commons. If they change their minds, the issue will be finished. If they reaffirm it, the House of Lords can only delay the reform for two years.

Cabinet Choice

The Cabinet must decide whether to put on the whips—direct Members how to vote—or leave them a free choice again. If the latter, the original majority of only 23 for suspension may be reversed because of the influence on Members of the weight of public opinion against it.

The compromise suggested by Lord Samuel, a Liberal peer, would permit capital punishment for murder in general to lapse, but would retain it for political assassination, murder of policemen on duty, and for crimes of exceptional atrocity or long premeditation.

The Cabinet is believed to favour a strong decision one way or the other—to hang or not to hang for murder, without qualification.

Contrary To Law

Mr. Anthony Eden, the deputy leader of the Opposition, said today in the House of Commons.

HATCHET GANG AT WORK

Shanghai, June 4. The charge that a hatchet gang is invading the Soochow waterfront, seeking to take charge of unloading junks and sampans, was made by a delegation of coolies who called on Mayor K. C. Wu today. Hundreds of coolies marched to the City Hall where they sought a mass audience with the Mayor. They said they have been driven off their jobs by a gang of 200 men carrying hatchets and iron bars and added that their leader, Wang Li-hat, was seriously injured when he resisted the hatchetmen.

The coolies said they appealed to the security police but they did not receive any satisfactory reply, wherefore they wanted to appeal to the Mayor.

The mass delegation was not allowed to see the Mayor but a member of the Mayor's office received several delegates and promised to investigate.—United Press.

Chinese Red Paper Banned

Shanghai, June 4. The only Soviet-sponsored Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, the "Shi Tai Jih Pao" was suspended on Wednesday by order of the City Government for repeatedly publishing anti-Government propaganda and taking no heed of official Chinese warnings, according to the Shanghai Municipal Press Bureau.

The Bureau said that the paper had violated Articles 21 and 22 of the Chinese Publication Law by publishing articles which tended to disturb peace and order and interfered with the Government's economic measures and incited students and labourers to riot and to spread rumours.

A report of the nation was sent to the Ministry of Interior in Nanking.—Reuter.

mons that the Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede, appeared to have "taken action contrary to the law of the land" in announcing an automatic reprieve for all convicted murderers. Last April, Mr. Chuter Ede made his announcement after the House of Commons had voted to suspend the death penalty for murder for five years.

In the House of Lords yesterday, where the "no hanging" clause was rejected, the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Goddard, said the Home Secretary's action amounted to altering the law by administration—something which had not been done since the times of James II, nearly 250 years ago.—Reuter.

HARRIMAN ON AID OPTIMISM RESULTS

Paris, June 3.

Mr. Averell Harriman said today there is every reason to believe that the American Marshall plan aid will help produce a prolonged period of peace in Europe.

Recent Soviet policy moves indicate Russian recognition that the Marshall plan already is proving effective and strengthening the position of Western European nations.

Mr. Harriman arrived in Paris yesterday to set up headquarters as Ambassador at large for the Economic Co-operation Administration.

Mr. Harriman told American correspondents today: "My first objective will be to see how the European Cooperation Administration can help the Western European countries to promote and expand intra-European trade. The No. 1 job of European nations is to work out for themselves their own recovery and trade expansion programmes and we are here to see how far we can help them do so with American dollar aid."

"The ultimate object is to re-establish Western Europe's ability to become self-supporting without aid from the United States. This would be the surest way towards restoration of economic stability in Europe which in itself would be the best guarantee of peace. There is every reason to believe that the future outlook is favourable to such a development."

Taking Effect

The ERP Ambassador stressed repeatedly the need for rebuilding trade between the European nations themselves as a means of cutting down the dollar aid. He expressed optimism where the recovery programme already is taking effect.

Mr. Harriman said: "I can only interpret recent moves by Moscow such as the Kremlin's peace offensive a couple of weeks ago as indicating they believe the plan already is proving effective. He plans as soon as possible to pay visits of two or three days each to Italy and Germany. He is now recruiting a staff of 1,500 of whom 1,200 will be United States citizens. About 500 will remain in Washington where some 35,000 applicants are being interviewed at the rate of 1,000 daily for ECA jobs.

The council of the European Economic co-operation organisation comprising 18 nations outside Soviet-dominated Europe held a meeting here this afternoon under the chairmanship of Belgian Baron Snoy. The main item on the agenda was the drawing up of an inventory of dollar aid needs for the third trimester of 1948 to be submitted to Mr. Harriman after approval by the council.—United Press.

Hold-Up In The Air

Barl, June 3.

A Yugoslav civil plane landed at an airport near here tonight with passengers who were reported to have forced the pilot to fly to Italy at pistol point.

The plane, which carried 22 passengers and six crew belonging to the Yugoslav Civil Airlines, was en route from Belgrade to Sarajevo on a normal service when the radio operator and one of the passengers armed with a revolver, forced the pilot to fly to Barl.

The passengers were all of Yugoslav nationality.—Reuter.

U.N. KASHMIR COMMISSION

Rangoon, June 3.

Mr. J.K. Huddle, the United States Ambassador to Burma, who is the American member of the Commission appointed by the United Nations to inquire into the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, will leave here by air for Washington tomorrow.

He will consult there with State Department officials before setting off for Geneva, where the Commission is due to hold its first meeting on June 15.—Reuter.

SOVIET GESTURE TO FINNS

Helsinki, June 3.

The Soviet Government, announcing its decision to cancel reparations deliveries by the Finnish Government, said: "It must be seen against the background of the initiative taken in this matter by the Finnish Cabinet's three Communist Ministers, Messrs. Murto, Jannunen and Leino."

The Finnish Minister of Supply, M. Murto, the Minister of Social Affairs, M. Jannunen, and the former Minister of the Interior, M. Leino, in speeches at the time of M. Leino's dismissal for acting unconstitutionally, suggested that Russia might agree to scale down reparations.

The Soviet decision was welcomed in Helsinki. Finland was to have sent 275,000,000 worth of reparations goods at 1938 prices to Russia over eight years from 1944, placing a heavy strain on the country's economy.

The Finns claimed their country would have a favourable foreign trade balance and a strong currency if released from reparations. On the other hand, the decision is interpreted here as a gesture to help the Communists in the general elections on July 1 and 2.

The Communists lost ground in the municipal elections last December and it was believed in Helsinki that they would suffer similar reverses in the general elections.—Reuter.

SOVIET AGENT IN MANILA

Manila, June 3.

Intelligence operatives of the Philippine Constabulary on Wednesday arrested a Soviet agent named Alexander Gmlria, who was reported to have entered the Philippines illegally as a civilian employee of the United States Army.

He was arrested at the premises of the Rural Transit Company, where, it was added, he was employed. Although the warrant of arrest was for illegal entry, the authorities disclosed that Gmlria's background and activities "definitely linked him with the Communist movement."

His dossier showed he "sneaked" into the Philippines from France with the 629th Light Equipment Company, which was attached to the first contingents of American troops who landed in the Philippines with General Douglas MacArthur.—Reuter.

BACK DOOR TRADE IN EUROPE

Geneva, June 3.

Europe's economy may require back door admission of Poland and other East European nations to the benefits of the Marshall plan, officials of the Economic Commission for Europe said today.

The officials were disturbed by news that France and Italy had rejected certain allocations of coal from Poland because of lack of dollars or other means of payment and said European economy will suffer a severe setback unless Marshall plan nations are authorised to use dollars for purchases from countries within the Russian sphere of influence.

The difficulties of East-West trade in Europe have arisen first in the case of Polish coal, the officials said but would probably appear with other materials and other countries of Eastern Europe.—Associated Press.

Jap Trade Delegation In India

Karachi, June 3.

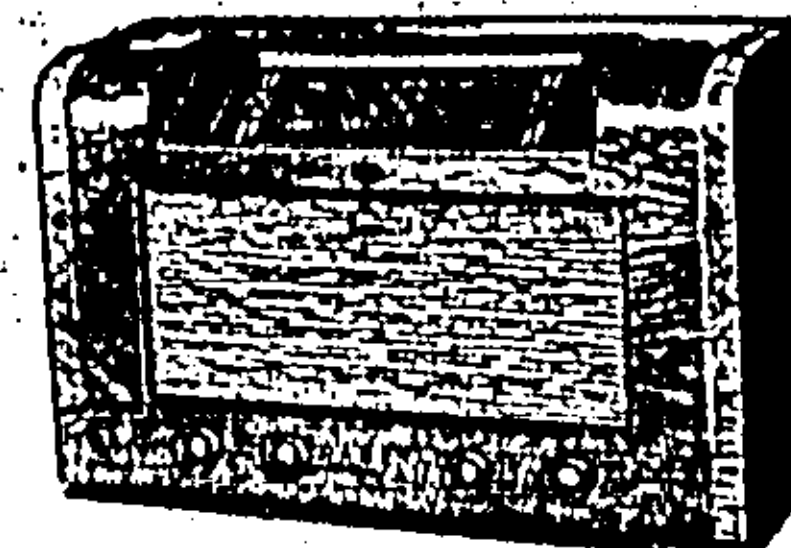
A Japanese trade delegation was welcomed today at a public meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. The President suggested that a Japanese trade representative be appointed to Karachi to facilitate commerce between the two countries.

The delegation leader, W. H. Eaton, said there were many obstacles to free trade between Pakistan and Japan since Japan is in a "hard currency" area. He added, however, that arrangements are being made for a blanketed trade between the two countries.

Eaton said all trade will be in sterling except cotton piece goods, which would be on a basis of 60 per cent sterling and 40 per cent dollars.—Associated Press.



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PRECISION TUNING

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MODEL MAS-282

6 valve, 3 waveband
Superhet AC receiver
100/250 volts 50/1000 cycles
Excellent tone and clarity
Fully Tropicalized.

MODEL MUS-300

4 valve, 3 waveband
AC/DC receiver 110/250 volts
Fully Tropicalized 8" speaker.
Give excellent tone, noiseless reception. Ideal for ships' officers.

PRICE \$375.00

PRICE \$300.00

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SUN ELECTRIC & RADIO CO.,
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PACIFIC RADIO CO.,
SUNLIGHT KING KEE CO.,
NGAI KWONG HONG,
CHINA EMPORIUM.

Queen's Road, Central
24 Johnston Road, Wanchai
72, Hennessy Road, Wanchai
121, Des Voeux Road, Central
82, Des Voeux Road, Central
137, Des Voeux Road, Central
600, Nathan Road, Kowloon
Queen's Road, Central

Sole Agents:

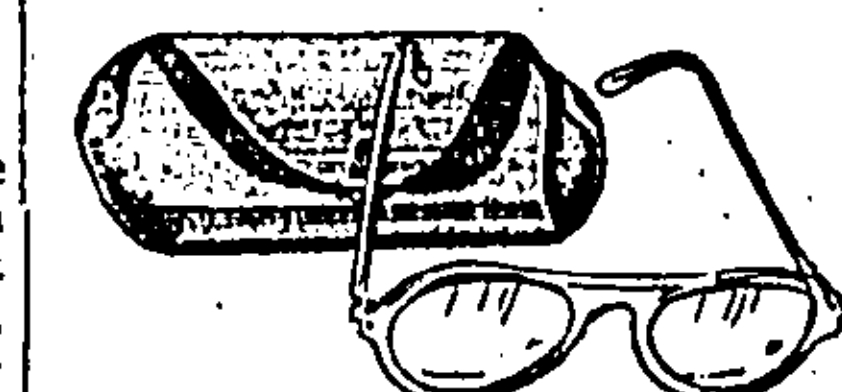
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(Incorporated in England)
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A.P.B.I.

Consult

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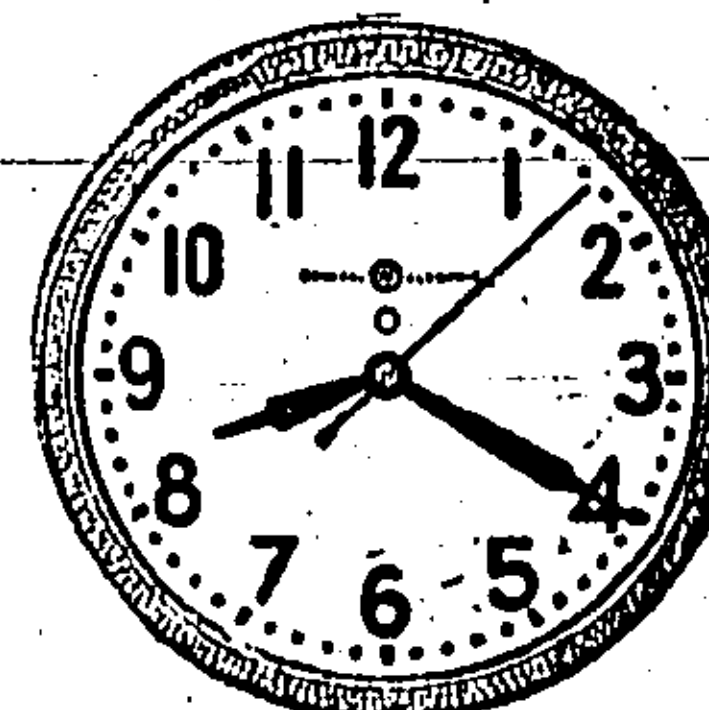
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Tel. 23368.

Telechron
ELECTRIC CLOCKS.



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BEST SERVICE—FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE
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GENERAL CONTRACTORS

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Special Work for Heavy Cargoes, reefer, and reasonable charges.

Tels: 31518 & 28836, 5th Floor, David House
No. 67 Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.



JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN SERVICE

Arrivals	Sailings
"TJISADANE" from Amoy 7th June	to Javaports & Macassar 9th June
"TJIBADAK" from Macassar 8th June	to Javaports & Macassar 23rd June
"TJITJALENGKA" from Macassar & Javaports 22nd June	to Javaports & Macassar 7th July

ASIA-AFRICA-SOUTH AMERICA SERVICE

Arrivals	Sailings
"BTRAAT MALAKKA" from Kobe & Shanghai 10th June	to South Africa, via Manila, Straits & Batavia 12th June
"TEGELBERG" from South America, South Africa, 18th June	to Shanghai & Japan 21st June to South Africa, South America, 9th July
"RUYS" from South Africa 2nd July	to South Africa 10th August

Transshipment cargo on through B/L to Dar-Es-Salaam, Mombasa, Zanzibar accepted on all sailings.

SUMATRA-MALAYA-CHINA SERVICE

Arrivals	Sailings
"VAN HEUTSZ" from Amoy & Swatow 5th June	to Straits & B. Dell 6th June
"HEINRICH JESSEN" from B. Dell & Straits 11th June	to Straits & B. Dell 18th June

Agents: HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

Arrivals	Sailings
"MARIEKER" from Europe 9th June	to Shanghai & Japan 11th June to Europe via Straits 1st July
"MOLENKER" from Europe 26th June	to Europe via Straits 28th July
"MEERKER" End July	End August

Transshipment cargo on through B/L accepted to Mediterranean and Northern European ports.

Agents: SILVER LINE LTD.

Arrivals	Sailings
"SILVEROAK" from U.S. Atlantic Ports 6th June	to U.S. Atlantic Ports 8th June

Office Address: King's Building, Phones: 28018 & 28017

DE LA RAMA LINES

EXPRESS CARGO LINER SERVICES
TO AND FROM PACIFIC & ATLANTIC COASTS
LOADING DATES IN U.S.A.

Loads	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast	Mid. June	m.v. "DONA ANICETA"
Los Angeles	Early July	m.v. "TONGHAI"
	Late July	m.v. "MINDORO"

ARRIVALS

From	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast via Los Angeles	17th June	s.s. "DONA AURORA"
	Mid. July	m.v. "DONA NATI"

SAILINGS

From	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast via Los Angeles	23rd June	s.s. "DONA AURORA"
Los Angeles	Mid. July	m.v. "DONA NATI"
Atlantic Coast via San Francisco & Los Angeles	26th June	m.v. "HALLAND"

BOOKING AGENTS for P.A.L.

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STEAMSHIP DIVISION

FROM	SALES
S.S. "FLYING ARROW" Incheon, Yokohama & Shanghai due June 5.	New York via Manila, Kohabang, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Djibouti, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, June 6.
S.S. "FLYING CLIPPER" New York via Manila & Ports due June 11.	Shanghai, Tokyo, Yokohama & Incheon due June 12.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CRISIS
American Obsession With Devaluation

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

Business during the past week has been on a broader basis than its predecessor, and there has been more confidence on the part of buyers. The volume of transactions to registers an increase. Comparison of the closing rates shows there have been no reversals, and in quite a number of instances slight gains are recorded.

H.K. GOVT. LOANS:
4% Loan 101 1/2
3 1/2% Loan (1944) 101 1/2
3 1/2% Loan (1946) 101 1/2

BANKS:
H.K. & S. Bank 215 1/2, 216 1/2
H.K. & S. Bank (S.S.) 124 1/2
Chartered Bank 124 1/2, 125 1/2
Mercantile Bank & L. 123 1/2
Bank of East Asia 124 1/2

INSURANCE:
Union Ins. 290 1/2
China Underwriters 215 1/2, 216 1/2
H.K. Fire Ins. 298 1/2

SHIPPING:
237 1/2
H.K. & S. Bank 15 1/2
Indo China (P.F.) X.D. 20 1/2
(Def.) X.D. 20 1/2
Shell (Borneo) 85 1/2
U. Water 10 1/2

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, ETC.:
H.K. & S. Bank (D.) 100 1/2, 101 1/2
H.K. & S. Bank (P.F.) 100 1/2
H.K. Docks 124 1/2, 125 1/2
China Frontier 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2
Shanghai Dockyards 21 1/2

MINING:
Raub Mines 6 1/2
H.K. Mines 10 1/2
LAND, HOTEL & BLDG.:

H. & S. Hotel 14 1/2, 15 1/2
H.K. Lands 14 1/2, 15 1/2
Rhenish Lands 14 1/2, 15 1/2
Humphreys Estates 21 1/2, 22 1/2
H.K. Realities 15 1/2
Chinese Estates 19 1/2

PUBLIC UTILITIES:
H.K. Tramways 24 1/2, 25 1/2
Peak Tram (Old) 22 1/2 (New) 15 1/2
Star Ferry 12 1/2
C. Light (Old) 25 1/2, 26 1/2
(New) 20 1/2, 21 1/2
H.K. Electric 12 1/2, 13 1/2
Macao Electric 12 1/2
Bandapan Light 12 1/2
Telephones 45 1/2, 46 1/2
Shanghai Gas 12 1/2

INDUSTRIALS:
Cald. Mace (Ind.) 24 1/2
Canton Iron 7 1/2
Cement 45 1/2, 46 1/2
H.K. Ropes 18 1/2, 19 1/2

STOCKS:
Dairy Farms (Old) 51 1/2 (New) 60 1/2
Waiwai (Old) 51 1/2 (New) 60 1/2
(New) 54 1/2, 55 1/2, 56 1/2
Lane, Crawford 55 1/2
Sincere 53 1/2
China Emporium 13 1/2
Sun Co., Ltd. 5 1/2
Kwong Sang Hong 19 1/2
H.K. (H.K.) 12 1/2
Wm. Powell, Ltd. 12 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS:
China Entertainments 42 1/2
H.K. Constructions (O) 6 1/2 (N) 6 1/2
Vibro Piling 5 1/2 X 1 1/2, 5 1/2 X 1 1/2
Merriman Investments 12 1/2
Merriman (H.K.) 14 1/2

COTTONS:
Ecos 2 1/2
RUBBER, ETC. COMPANIES:
Anglo-Java 4 1/2
Consolidated Rubber 3 1/2
Kia. Bahoe 2 1/2
Fading Rubber 1 1/2
Rubber Trade 1 1/2
Samaras Rubber 1 1/2
Shanghai Pehang 1 1/2
Tianah Rubber 1 1/2
Tobacco Rubber 1 1/2
Zhangs Rubber 1 1/2

GOVERNMENT:
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MANY COUNTRIES INVOLVED

The monthly journal "The Banker" says today: The need to devalue some if not all European currencies seems to be becoming an obsession in Washington which is impatient of the morass into which European trade and payments are becoming bogged.

Despite the European Recovery Programme, the world's foreign exchange crisis is intensifying and involving more countries.

South Africa is running a vast deficit, which has been veiled by capital influx, but which threatens a serious external reserves crisis in the near future and may lead South Africa to ask for partial repayment of the British gold loan or raise dollars from the IMF or World Bank.

Sweden is becoming desperately short of sterling as well as dollars. France is depleting her sterling resources alarmingly. Canada still has a serious U.S. dollar deficit.

The world's dollar deficit explains Washington's indiscriminate plea for devaluations. In effect, the United States is asking the revaluation of the dollar against all other currencies.

The prevailing artificiality in the exchange rates is one of the reasons for the present unbalance of international accounts and Washington focusses on it.

Sham Stability

The International Monetary Fund rightly accepted initial parities but in retrospect, one may question whether too much has not been sacrificed to the appearance of stability. Sham stability can be extremely costly as Britain discovered up to 1951.

Artificial exchange rates may have damaged trade more than the IMF admits.

The United States authorities, however, are much less cautious than the IMF. Although

Money Market

Gold opened yesterday at \$334.00 a tael, and but for a small break it went down to \$332.50.

The movement was upward. It reached its zenith at \$338.25 in the afternoon, but from that point it started to topple till at the close it was down again to \$335.50.

Deliveries totalled 8,810 taels, of which 1,810 were official and 7,000 unofficial.

Plastics opened at \$12.05 a 100, and after climbing to \$12.29 it receded to \$11.90. There were no transactions in the afternoon.

Chinese National Currency futures opened at 4.82 1/2 cts and closed at 4.7 cts (for CN\$10,000). Spot opened at 4.9 cts and remained unchanged throughout the day.

Ticals appreciated to \$26.20 a 100, and NEI Guilders to \$44.10 a 100.

U.S. dollars slipped to 5.62 1/2 in the morning but fell back to \$5.57 1/2 in the afternoon. TT was known to have been sold at 5.80. Sterling receded further to \$13.30, while Australian pounds were unchanged at \$12.55.

New York, June 4.
Rubber closed 15 to 25 lower with sales of 65 contracts.

July 21 1/2; September 21 1/2; December 21 1/2-55; No. 1 ribbed smoked sheet 25 1/2 nominal. Associated Press.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Shanghai Loan and Investment Co., Ltd. it was decided to recommend to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting that a dividend of HK\$1 per share be paid in respect of the two years ending Dec. 31, 1947.

(1920) 18,800; U.S. Dollar coin (100) 2,500; Sovereign (in free dollars per ounce) 70; Napoleon (in free dollars per ounce) 48.8; U.S. Dollar note (in black-market) 48.8—Reuter.

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London Stock Exchange

Only one section of the stock market today showed signs of active interest. This was again concentrated on short-dated stocks of the allied market.

Large investment buying resulted in all round gains of 3/16.

Industrial shares were on the other side of the balance sheet.

The recent decline was recorded and nearly all industrial groups were affected. The selling of these shares was believed to be the result of an inclination to switch from industrial into oil.

The recent favourable results from Anglo-Iranian and Venezuelan Concession companies has increased the investment interest in other oil issues. The oil market was quietly firm.

SECURITIES:
British Consols, 2 1/4% 76 1/2
Conversion Loan, 5 1/2%, 1961, 100 1/2
Funding Loan, 4 1/2%, 1960/69, 118 1/2
War Loan, 5 1/2%, 1952, 104 1/2
War Loan, 5 1/2%, 1952, 104 1/2
Vigors Bonds, 4 1/2%, 114 1/2
British Treasury, 3 1/2%, 98 1/2-110

MINE SHARES:
Crown Mines 4-8/32
Nundydroog Mines 14 1/2
Union Corporation 21 1/2
OIL SHARES:
Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. 182 1/2
Burmah Oil Co. ord. 71 1/2
Mexico Eagle Oil Co. 157 1/2
Royal Dutch Co. 35 1/2
Shell Transport 119 1/2-120 1/2
GILDED:
Funding Loan, 3 1/2%, 101 1/2
National War Bonds, 3 1/2%, 101 1/2
1949/51 101 1/2
1952/54 102 1/2
1954/56 102 1/2
1957/59 102 1/2-110

SAVINGS BONDS, 3 1/2%:
1949/51 101 1/2
1952/54 101 1/2
1954/56 101 1/2
1957/59 101 1/2-110

EXCHANGE BONDS, 1 1/2%:
1949/51 101 1/2
1952/54 101 1/2
1954/56 101 1/2
1957/59 101 1/2-110

REDEMPTION BONDS, 3 1/2%:
1949/51 101 1/2
1952/54 101 1/2
1954/56 101 1/2
1957/59 101 1/2-110

CHARTERED BANK OF I.A. & C.:
12-9/16
H.K. & S. Bank 12 1/2
Mercantile Bank of India "A" 12 1/2
—Reuter.

London, June 4.
Britain has received over 127,000 tons of grain from Russia under the Anglo-Russian agreement and is scheduled to receive 127,000 more by June 20, while Britain sent Russia 12,000 tons of rail, Overseas Trade Secretary Arthur Bottomley today reported.—Associated Press.

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